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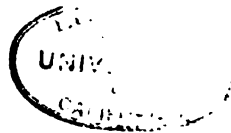
THE PAVING OF EAST KING STREET BY
LOTTERY, IN 1802.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

MILLERSVILLE AND OTHER EARLY TOWNS
ESTABLISHED BY LOTTERIES.

BY S. M. SENER, ESQ.

VOL. IV. NO. 1.



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PAYING OF EAST KING STREET

Although Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and a number of streets marked down on the city plan, these thoroughfares were for many years only ordinary dirt roads, and no effort seems to have been made to improve them beyond that condition until 1771, or nearly thirty years after its actual incorporation as a borough, when definite action was resolved upon for their permanent improvement. It must be remembered that part of the town site was low-lying ground, wet and swampy, which must have been a serious impediment to travel and traffic.

As the population and business of the place increased this drawback was more and more felt, and the result was that on February 5, 1771, the County Commissioners and assessors directed that a bridge should be built over the stream running across West King street, in the neighborhood of Water street. This action was confirmed by a grand jury, and the work was done. This was the first permanent improvement of which we have any record. The bridge was promptly opened to traffic early in the same year. It must have been a work of some pretensions, as we find that on July 1st considerable work was ordered to be done on it. The Burgesses ordered "grates for the openings in the arches, to secure the waters from the gutters, and battlements of brick to be placed at each end, with neat piers, to be covered with Warwick stone." About the same time a bridge was ordered to be built across South Queen and Vine streets.

From that time forward, with the expansion of the place, work was done

TO THE APPROPRIATE

(4)

with considerable regularity all over the town, under an act of the Assembly, passed in 1774, "For regulating the Building and keeping in repair the Lanes, Alleys, and Highways of the Borough of Lancaster." For the purpose of carrying out these proposed improvements a board of "Surveyors or Regulators of Streets" was appointed in 1774, and yearly thereafter. Under that act a good deal of work was done. William Reichenbach, a prominent surveyor of the period, seems to have been the head man in these matters, and we find that on September 11, 1790, he presented a bill to Councils for services in surveying and regulating the streets and alleys of the borough, and also for preparing two maps of same; also, showing the country for the space of ten miles lying around it. A fac-simile of this map was reproduced by this society, and published in Volume 2, No. 8, of its proceedings. One of these maps, as was stated in the article just mentioned, was sent to Congress in the vain hope that Lancaster might be selected as the site of the National Capital.

Turnpike Companies Incorporated.

On the 9th of April, 1792, the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated. It was finished in 1794, and was not only the first turnpike in the county and State, but also in the United States. It has already received ample treatment in our proceedings, and nothing further need be said concerning it here. It reached westward only to the Conestoga river, and on April 22, 1794, the Susquehanna Turnpike Company was incorporated to run from the city limits on the west to Columbia. It was finished in 1807.

In 1797 a paper was presented to the State Legislature, showing that one of the just-mentioned turnpikes was

wholly completed and the other nearly so, one touching the borough on the east and the other on the west, but that between these termini there were gaps of considerable extent running through the heart of the town, where the roads were in bad condition, and for whose improvement no provision was made. Of course, turnpikes could be built by the stock subscription plan through the county, but as the streets in the town were owned by the borough itself, that plan was not feasible, and some other plan was necessary to accomplish the task.

Aid of Lotteries Invoked.

Our enterprising forefathers found one ready-made for their purposes; it was the lottery. The hope of getting something of much value for a little outlay is an inducement our weak humanity has never been able to withstand. No human invention offers greater inducements to this end than the lottery. Therefore, from the time of their origin, which was either in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, States and corporations, and even individuals, have in times of need resorted to this ready means of raising money. Florence established a lottery in 1530 for the benefit of the State, during a great scarcity of money. They soon after made their appearance in France, where they became universally popular. They were proposed in England as early in 1567. The first one in that country was drawn, night and day, from the 11th of January, 1559, to May 6th of the same year. It was for the improvement of the harbors of the Kingdom. There were 400,000 tickets, at ten shillings each. The prizes consisted of money, silver plate and other articles. When Prince Rupert died, in 1683, his jewels were disposed of by lottery. Five years later there was a lottery in which the tickets were a penny and the capital prize £1,000. In

1694 £1,000,000 were raised by lottery. In 1697, £1,400,000. In 1699 they were suppressed by Parliament, but in Queen Anne's reign were again authorized. In 1710. a loan of £1,500,000 was raised by a lottery. In those days everybody bought lottery tickets. The Archbishop of Canterbury was a lottery trustee. In a lottery held in 1767 a prominent lady, residing in Holborne, had a ticket given her by her husband; so anxious was she for success that on the Sunday previous to the drawing the clergyman of her parish announced that "the prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking." The last State lottery drawn in England was in 1827.

Lotteries in Pennsylvania.

In 1612 the first lottery to benefit this country was drawn in England. It was to benefit the colony of Virginia. The largest prize, \$4,800, fell to the lot of a tailor, and made lotteries extremely popular among the poorer classes. After a while, whenever money was wanted which could not be supplied in any other way, the lottery was a never-failing source of income. Churches annuities, marriage portions, and all manner of benevolent purposes were aided in this way. The people of the Colonies adopted the lottery from Europe, and, during the latter half of the last century and the beginning of the present, their assistance was invoked in all manner of schemes. Churches, especially resorted to the lottery. Most of the early churches in this city and county derived part of the money for their erection or improvement from moneys derived from lotteries. The Provincial Assembly, or the Legislature, in each case passed an enabling act, legitimizing the drawing. I prepared, but have mislaid, a list of some of the public lotteries authorized in

this county. There must have been a score or more of them.

But this is diverging from my theme. The Lancaster borough of 1797, like the Lancaster city of 1899, was not burdened with an overflowing treasury. The gap of bad streets between the Conestoga on the east and the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike at the west end could not be macadamized with the funds on hand. What was more natural than that the old resort to a lottery should be adopted. Accordingly, the citizens of the borough petitioned the Legislature for authority to institute and draw a lottery for this purpose. That petition was favorably acted upon, and on March 9th, 1797, an act was passed legalizing the lottery.

The finding of the papers of John Hubley, Esq., several years ago, and which came into the custody of President George Steinman, enables us to learn how the work was accomplished. I have, in all, seventy separate papers relating to the building of the East King street turnpike. They are of all kinds, showing every step taken, all the minutes kept by the frequent meetings of the Board of Commissioners, the bills for labor, stone, powder, tools and everything else connected with the work, so that after the lapse of a hundred years we are placed in full possession of all the facts relating to the building of this prominent city thoroughfare.

Lottery Authorization.

The act of the State Legislature, authorizing the lottery, reads as follows:

"An act for raising, by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding \$20,000, to be applied to defraying the expense of paving the streets in the borough of Lancaster:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby

enacted by authority of the same, that Edward Hand, Paul Zantzinger, Abraham Witmer, Matthias Slough, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Graeff, Philip Diffenderffer, Jacob Krug, George Musser, John Miller, James Crawford, Casper Shaffner, John Huber, Adam Weaver and John Hubley, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to raise, by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be by them applied to defraying the paving the streets in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, in such manner as to the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may appear most beneficial to the inhabitants of said borough and the public in general; provided always that the said commissioners shall begin by applying such part of the money so to be raised as aforesaid, as may be necessary to the paving of that part of King street which lies between the Philadelphia and Lancaster and the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike roads.

Section II. Provided that before any tickets are sold, the scheme must be laid before the Governor and approved by him; and that the commissioners give bond to the Governor for the faithful performance of duty; render a true account every three months; and pay the money received to the Treasurer of said county, who shall give a bond to the County Commissioners to faithfully perform his duties.

Section III. Provided that all prizes should be paid by the County Treasurer after said drawing shall be completed and hold balance of money subject to the orders of the County Commissioners.

Section IV. Provided that the Commissioners named should subscribe to an oath to faithfully and diligently perform their duties as such; that three of them should attend the drawing each day, and when completed file an accur-

ate list of fortunate numbers with the County Treasurer; also to be published in at least one newspaper in Philadelphia, and in the German and English newspapers printed in Lancaster; that said expense of publishing shall be paid by the Treasurer.

Section V. Provided that the Commissioners should adjust all accounts which might be incurred by all persons legally employed in carrying the scheme into effect.

Section VI. Provided that if the prizes were not demanded within twelve months after publication they should be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the undertaking.

Section VII. Provided that the Commissioners were authorized to apply all monies received, excepting what was paid for prizes and expenses, to the paving of the streets in the borough of Lancaster.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

It is to be regretted that among the many papers relating to this subject there is none giving the initial steps, the town meeting, at which the Board of Commissioners was chosen, and their earliest deliberations.

It is in evidence, however, that no time was lost in getting down to work, as the following bill will show:

Lancaster, May 21, 1802.

The Com. of the Lan. Street Lottery.

Dr. to John Albright.

1796, May 24.

To printing 20,000 tickets..	£18.15.0
To printing 800 schemes..	4.00.0
To advertising in paper...	7.6

Total £23.2.6

But the plan at first proposed was not considered expedient, and nothing further seems to have been done until 1802, when the whole matter came up anew, and was then carried forward to a successful conclusion.

The earliest document in my posses-

sion is the minutes of the Board at a meeting held on January 23, 1802. It was followed by many more, held at shorter or longer intervals, during 1802, 1803 and 1804. I will quote the earliest of them, for it is there that the full particulars concerning the lottery scheme were apparently first formulated:

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Lancaster Street Lottery, held at the House of Peter Diller, January 23, 1802.

PRESENT.

EDWARD HAND,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER,
ADAM REIGART, JR.,
ABRAM WITMER,
ADAM WEAVER,
JOHN HUBER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
CASPER SHAFFNER,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,

GEN. EDW. HAND in the Chair.

The sense of this Board was taken upon the question whether this Board would continue to serve, or a majority thereof, or all resign. After mature deliberation, it was agreed Unanimously that the whole Board should continue. Upon which it was Moved and Resolved That the Board of Commissioners will Essay a new Scheme of a Lottery, to Consist of Four Classes, in lieu of the old one, which was found upon Tryal could not be carried into Execution. And that a new Committee of Three be appointed to draught and report the same to the next meeting of this Board.

Resolved, That John Hubley, Casper Shaffner and Paul Zantzinger be the Committee to Carry the above resolution into execution.

Resolved, that this Board adjourn and meet again this afternoon at the

House of Peter Diller, at 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

From the foregoing we get an inkling of the long delay from the authorization of the lottery in 1797 until 1802 in getting the scheme afloat. It seems a Board of Commissioners had been appointed and had formulated a scheme, but which was for some reason found impracticable and therefore not carried out. They were about to try it over again, and, as will be seen later on, with greater success.

At a meeting held at the house of Peter Diller, agreeable to the above adjournment:

PRESENT.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
JACOB KRUG,
ADAM REIGART, JR.,
ABRAM WITMER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
CASPER SHAFFNER,
ADAM WEAVER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,

GEN. EDW. HAND in the Chair.

The Committee having handed in their scheme of a Lottery, which was laid before the Board, and upon examination it was found not Complete, It was resolved that the Committee do produce to this Board another Scheme or Schemes, to consist of 4 Classes, at their next meeting. Agreed to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 26th Instant.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held at the House of Peter Diller, agreeable to adjournment, January 26, 1802:

PRESENT.

JOHN HUBLEY,
 JACOB KRUG,
 JOHN MILLER,
 ADAM REIGART, JR.,
 ABRAM WITMER,
 ADAM WEAVER,
 PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
 JACOB GRAEFF,
 PAUL ZANTZINGER,
 JOHN HUBLEY in the Chair.

The Schemes draughted by the Committee and several other persons were produced, and, after deliberation thereon, it was agreed that each Scheme separately should be by the Chairman read and voted for, which being done, the following was Unanimously adopted and agreed upon, to consist of 4 Classes, each of the same numbers, and the same prizes—viz.:

1 Prize of 1000	1000
1 Prize of 500	500
2 Prizes of 200	400
5 Prizes of 100	500
5 Prizes of 50	250
11 Prizes of 40	400
20 Prizes of 30	600
39 Prizes of 20	780
45 Prizes of 10	450
99 Prizes of 8	792
4772 Prizes of 4	19088
4 last drawn out, 50	200

5000	25,000
------	--------

That 3 Dollars only is to be paid for each Ticket.

Resolved, that John Miller and Abram Witmer be a Committee to wait on his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of this State, for his Approbation and Signature of the following, viz.:

A SCHEME

of a Lottery authorized by an Act of the Assembly passed March 9th, 1797, for raising a sum not exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be applied to the Defraying of the expenses

of Paving the Streets of the Borough of Lancaster.

Twenty Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, of which 3 Dollars is to be paid at the time of the purchase. The Whole Number of Tickets to be Divided into Four Classes, each Class to contain the following Number of prizes, subject to a deduction of 20 per Cent.:

(Here follows the enumeration of the numbers and prizes already given).

Second Class of the like Number of Tickets and Prizes; Third Class of the like number of Tickets and Prizes; Fourth Class of the like Number of Tickets and Prizes.

We, the subscribers, Commissioners named in the above act to Carry the same into Effect, Do Submit the above Schemes to his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for his approbation in Lieu of another Scheme formerly submitted to the late Governor, Thomas Mifflin, but which could not be carried into execution.

Lancaster, January 26th, 1802.

(Signed.)

JOHN MILLER,
JACOB KRUG,
ABRAM WITMER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
JOHN HUBLEY,
ADAM REIGART,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
ABM. WEAVER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,

Adjourned to meet on Thursday next, January 28, 1802, at the House of Peter Diller, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Lancaster Street Lottery, held at the house of Peter Diller, January 29, 1802 (all the foregoing members being present), Messrs. John Miller and Abram Witmer, the Committee to

wait on the Governor, having reported that they had waited on him, who did approve of the Scheme by them presented and Honored it with his signature.

Resolved, That John Hubley and Adam Relgart, Esqs., be a Committee to Superintend the Printing of the Lottery Tickets, and to procure them as soon as possible; also, the Schemes, and the Publication in the Four News Papers in the Borough of Lancaster and once in one of the Newspapers printed in the City of Philadelphia.

Resolved, that the above named Committee be empowered to wait on the Directors of the Poor House and the Court, if necessary, and the Grand Jury of this County to endeavor to procure permission to Open such Stone quarries as they may think proper to grant.

Agreed that the next meeting is to be held at the House of Adam Weaver.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,

Clerk pro tem.

I have given the proceedings of these earliest meetings of the Board in full. During 1802 and the succeeding two years many meetings were held. To quote them all would be to make a book. I will, therefore, pass upon them hurriedly, merely quoting such items as may be of more than average interest:

The first lottery was drawn on May 1, 1802, but I have not found a list of the winners. On May 3, the men who aided in the drawing, Frederick Steinman, Charles Haverstick, John Trissler, Jacob Shaeffer and George Weltzel, gave receipts for having been paid for their services. It appears they were to get \$3 each, but in lieu of money had each taken a lottery ticket, the number of which is given. Weltzel, who did some additional work, had received three tickets. It is to be hoped they did not draw blanks. If they did their services went for nothing.

At the meeting held on May 28, it was resolved that George More should superintend the work on the street at a compensation of one dollar per day while so employed, that price having been agreed upon between the Commissioners and Mr. More. He was empowered to begin "to-morrow" to employ workmen and begin on East King street "from the Turnpike to the Court House."

At a meeting held on June 8 a number of bills were presented and ordered paid, showing the work to be going forward rapidly. Sub-committees on accounts, to advise the superintendent and other matters were named. The pay of Superintendent More was raised from one dollar per day to fifty dollars per month for himself and his son, as assistant.

Work seems to have progressed rapidly. On August 18 Mr. More was instructed "to join the Pavement to the Turnpike at Adams Town immediately and that the Waggon be permitted to pass on the finished part of the Pavement as far as Mr. Philip Diffenders," that is down to the Leopard hotel.

The Work Planned.

The foregoing preliminaries having been settled, the Corporation officers at once engaged the services of the eminent mathematician and well-known surveyor, William Reichenbach, to draw up plans for the work. I have found under date of May 24, 1802, the following document in the hands of Reichenbach:

The Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster having viewed King street, between the two Turnpike Roads, agree upon the following Plan of Regulation of the said street, to be marked out by the Regulators:

The Footways and Pavements shall, if no posts be allowed, generally be 10½ foot wide, the edge of them to be

determined by a straight line; if posts be allowed, the same to be 11 foot wide, and the posts to stand inside of and close to the gutter; the Surface of the Pavement to be nine inches above the bottom of the Gutter.

In respect to the Descent or Ascent of the Surface of the streets and the direction of the Watercourses, the following Points are considered as Standards, by which the Street, Pavement and Gutters ought to be regulated, to wit:

1. The present Elevation or Surface of the Waggon road opposite to Appel's house, the Water to be led thence eastward to the Turnpike, and westward towards the Court House.

2. The lower corner of Risdell's new Pavement.

3. The present Surface of the Center of Lime Street, where the Water is to be led off from King Street.

4. The corner of M. Gundacker's Brick Pavement on Duke Street.

5. The Surface of the Pavement at Haverstick's Alley, from whence the Water is to be led westward towards the Court House pavement.

6. The corner of the pavement of the County Offices.

7. The present Surface of the centre of Prince Street.

8. The Surface of a Pavement, 15 inches below Lechler's Brick wall opposite the Sink hole, from whence the Descent is insensibly to change to an Ascent, to rise by a strait line.

9. The Surface of a Rock in the street, Christian Reitzel's house.

10. The tops of the Foundation Wall of the house, corner of Charlotte street, where the Water is to be carried off from King street.

11. The Surface of the ground at the beginning of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike.

Between the above Standard Points the Surface is to be levelled according to strait lines. It is to be understood

that a few inches more or less in the elevation will be allowed, when the Concession of all the several parts should make it recommendable.

"The above is Recommended to the Commissioners by the Corporation and Regulators as most useful to the Public, and least injurious to private Property.

By Order of the Corporation,

WILLIAM REICHENBACH.

It did not require so long a time to pave East King street as might have been supposed from the long stretch between the Court House and the Conestoga, about 6,000 feet, I should guess, at a venture. We have seen that work was ordered to begin at once, about the last of January, 1802; early in July the work was completed. It seems the Commissioners were not successful in securing permission from the County Commissioners to get stone from the public quarries. I find that the quarries of Charles Smith, Esq., Dr. Muhlenberg and William Hamilton were the main sources of supply. From the quarries of Smith, 8,397½ perches of stone were taken; from those of Dr. Muhlenberg, 699½; from that of Dr. Hamilton, 239¾; the remainder from a number of other sources. The cost varied from two shillings and six pence to three shillings per perch, that is, from 33 to 40 cents. In several instances more was paid.

For paving, the rate per day was eight shillings and three pence, or about \$1.10; that was the highest rate; in some cases only 98 cents and 65 cents, for boys, perhaps. I have made up a summary of the various costs, such as stone, wages, hauling and minor items, and find the following to have been the total cost of the work, as rendered in the accounts of Mr. George More, who seems to have been very methodical and careful:

Total Cost.

For stones and quarrying.	£722	4	1
For hauling stones	477	2	7½
For pavior's work	351	9	0
For laborers	304	0	6
For cart and wagon hire..	112	3	9
For tools, shovels, powder, &c.	116	1	1
For Mr. More's pay (5 mos. and 3 days).....	104	18	7½
For printing, clerks, etc..	130	1	6

Total£2,315 0 0
 Or about \$6,173.34, which we of the
 present day must conclude was re-
 markably cheap. Evidently there was
 nobody getting a divvy out of the job.

Here is a little bill which does not
 appear in the itemized account pre-
 sented by Mr. More:

The Managers of the Lancaster Lot-
 tery.

To Adam Weaver.

1797. April 6, to two bottles wine	£ 0	15	0
1802. May 19, to dinner and wine	9	6	10
1802. June 8, to two bottles wine	15	00	

Total£10 16 10

Doubtless the managers found some
 way of meeting this item of expense
 out of the lottery gains.

It required 266½ pounds of powder
 to blast the required stone out of the
 quarries. When the street was com-
 pleted it was found that 346 perches of
 stone were still on hand and these
 were put down on West King street,
 where the work of paving was begun
 soon afterward. The paving of streets
 with money raised by lotteries was
 continued until 1813, when taxation
 was resorted to, a plan which has been
 continued ever since.

The Commissioners charged with the
 business of paving this street had an
 eye to business, and divided their pa-
 tronage. Some meetings were held at

the public house of Adam Weaver, who kept the "Black Horse," on North Queen street; others were held at the "Sorrel Horse," kept by John Messenkop; "The Buck," kept by Christopher Hager, where the Lancaster County Bank now is, was another, as was the "King of Prussia," on East King street, kept by George Fisher. There were meetings at other taverns, which I have been unable to identify.

Charles Smith.

I have not deemed it out of place to append a few facts relative to the Charles Smith from whose quarries the greater part of the stones used in the construction of East King street were procured. He was the son of the eminent William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College of Philadelphia. He was born in that city in 1765, studied law with his brother, William Moore Smith, and was admitted to the Bar in 1786. He practiced law at Sunbury, in this State, then came to Lancaster, and was admitted to practice in 1787. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1792. He was sent to the State Legislature from this county in 1806, 1807 and 1808, and elected a member of the State Senate in 1816. In 1819 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he was appointed Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams. He held that post of trust and honor until 1820, when he was commissioned President Judge of the "District Court for the city and county of Lancaster." He had previously, in 1810, been appointed by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State and to frame a compilation of them, which was published in 1810 and 1812, in five volumes. He presided over our Courts until 1824, after which he removed to Baltimore. He was married on March 3, 1791, to Mary,

daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates. He purchased an estate on the Conestoga River, which he named "Hardwick," and where he built that fine colonial mansion so long known by that name. At this beautiful country seat he spent much of his time while living here. The quarries at that place were drawn upon for the material to pave East King street. They to-day supply the best building stone around the city. He died at Belmont, near Philadelphia, in March, 1836. His wife died in August of the same year.

Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg.

The quarry from which the second largest amount of stones was taken was owned by one of the most learned and illustrious sons of this Commonwealth, Dr. Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg, youngest son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who was the founder of the family in this country, and commonly spoken of as the "Father of Lutheranism in America." He was born at the Trappe, on November 17, 1753. In his tenth year he was sent to Germany to be educated. He remained abroad seven years. He was ordained to the ministry in the year of his arrival, 1770, in his seventeenth year. After acting as assistant to his father in Philadelphia and serving congregations in New Jersey he came to Trinity Church, Lancaster, in 1780. Here he labored until his death, on May 23, 1815, a pastorate of thirty-five years' duration.

Dr. Muhlenberg was the foremost botanist of his day in America. He has been called the "American Linnaeus." He carried on an extensive correspondence with scientific men in Europe, and was frequently quoted by them as an authority. Although learned in various sciences, botany was the one in which he won his highest honors. He discovered many new plants, and some were named after

him. Humboldt and Bonpland visited him here. He was an earnest worker. His botanical writings are extensive and valuable. Some of them, I believe, are still in MSS. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philosophical and Physical Societies in Berlin and Gottingen, and of other societies in Germany and Sweden. He prepared an English and German Dictionary in two large volumes, which was printed in this city. It is an excellent work and copies are occasionally seen. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of D. D. upon him, and Princeton did likewise. He was a brother to Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, of the Revolution. His quarry was located on the Groffstown road, left side, and not far from the old "Spook House."

William Hamilton.

William Hamilton, whose stone quarry was also drawn upon to pave this street, may, perhaps, have been related to the early Hamiltons of Lancaster, the owners of the site and the founders of the town, but this I do not know. He came to this city from Philadelphia, where he was born, in 1794-5. He had learned the printing business. He bought an interest in the Lancaster Journal, which had been started shortly before by Henry Wilcox. In 1796 he became sole owner and continued to publish the paper until 1820, when he sold it. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1810 and 1811, and to the State Senate in 1812. The late Judge Long pronounced him "a man of fine abilities, a fluent writer, decided in his character, fearless in expressing his views; a journalist who had the ability to conduct the leading paper of a strong political party."

He was the captain of a rifle company raised in this city that marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. He

was raised to the rank of Colonel. He was thrice elected treasurer of this county, in 1816, 1817 and 1818. He became a defaulter for more than \$20,000. His securities were John Bomberger, George Musser and William Cooper. After paying interest on the amount of the defaulted debt for a number of years, the County Commissioners finally exonerated them from the debt. His troubles so affected his mind that he was sent to the almshouse, where he died in 1820, in the forty-ninth year of his age. I have not been able to learn where his quarry was located, but doubtless it was also north-east of the city.

F. R. D.

Millersville and Other Early Towns Established by Lotteries.

A few years since, when workmen were building the new store of Steinman & Co., on West King street, while engaged in cleaning up the loft of the old building, there was found an account book of John Miller, the founder of Millersville. How the book got there no one knows, but it and some other documents were contained in a small chest, or wooden receptacle, along with which there was a piece of paper, inscribed: "Keep this chest till I come for it." The book is a large folio of about 300 pages, bound in leather, and gives by items the various debts due to and by Miller, and the amounts are recorded in pounds, shillings and pence. It is written in German, and the accounts in it run back to 1745. Among the names of those who dealt with Miller are found John Ross, Jacob Eicholtz, David Trissler, Abram Haire (Herr), Mathias Slough, John Albright, Martin Funk, Christian Musselman, Peter Ashleman (Eshleman), Christian Herr, Roger Connor, Joseph Simon, and hundreds of others, all familiar names in this locality.

From the old accounts some idea may also be gleaned as to the relatives of John Miller, as items are charged against "Jacob Miller, my brother;" "Matthias Miller, my brother;" "Peter Miller, deceased, brother;" Henry Miller, John Miller, of York county; Mary Miller, William Miller, John Miller, son of Jacob Miller, and George Miller, cooper. The account book shows that John Miller was a blacksmith, as the various items charged were for work done and material used by such a mechanic. It also shows that in 1763 he

and Jacob Miller, his brother, and Simon Mordecai must have engaged in the distilling business, as there is an account showing that each of them was charged with £124 "on account of the distilling business."

Along with the account book were a large number of agreements entered into between John Miller and various parties, showing that Millersville was founded by way of a lottery and ground-rent scheme. On October 16, 1738, Michael Mayer took out a patent for 217 acres, the boundaries of which formed a parallelogram, the tract being located in Conestoga Manor. It had been surveyed in May, 1737, and the original patent was given by Thomas Penn, Esq. Michael Mayer and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed the tract to their son, Michael Mayer, on June 2, 1745, and on May 8, 1749, Michael Mayer, Jr., sold the tract to John Miller, blacksmith, of Lancaster, for £60. On June 4, 1761, John Miller received a patent for 150 acres adjoining the above tract, and also a patent for an additional 60 acres on January 19, 1764. On March 29, 1764, he purchased 8½ acres from John Correll, and these tracts contained in all about 460 acres. He sold 103 acres to Isaac Kauffman. In 1764 he laid out a town called Millersburg, in five-acre lots, subject to an annual quit-rent of three shillings. The town contained in all 300 acres, and the agreements entered into with purchasers set forth that, "Whereas, the above-bounden John Miller hath laid out 300 Acres of Land, in Lots or Pieces, of 5 acres in each Lot, to be disposed of, or Sold in Fee, at the Rate of Ten pounds per Acre Purchase-money; and reserving an annual Rent of Three shillings, Sterling money of Great-Britain, or the Value thereof in Coin current, on each Acre, at the Rate of Sixty-five per cent., payable to the said John Miller, his Heirs, or Assigns, yearly forever; which said



five Acre Lots of ground are to be drawn for by Ballot."

The agreements further set forth that in case a purchaser should draw by ballot the "Lot whereon is erected the Big Brick House," he was to pay to John Miller an additional sum of £50 over and above the £10 purchase money; and if the purchaser should draw the "Lot whereon the Still House is erected he shall pay the sum of £15 over and above the £10 purchase money." The agreements show that among the purchasers were Abraham Woelzel, George Moore, Michael Cryder, Michael Gross, Michael Bartius, Barnard Hubley, John Wright, Peter Key, George Ross, and others, too numerous to mention.

The founding of Millersville no doubt involved John Miller in debt, as in 1765 we find him confessing judgments, as follows:

To Samuel Miles.....	£65
To Jacob Rupley, assignee.....	146
To Jacob Rupley, assignee.....	41
To Michael Gross.....	800
To Anna Marg. Marbourg.....	40
To Michael Gross.....	220
To James Ralf.....	708
To George Graeff.....	1,000
To Michael Cryder.....	600
To George Craig.....	30
To Jacob Immell.....	200
To George Graeff.....	500

Total£4,350

Finally on February 9, 1767, a warrant was issued for his arrest for debt and his appearance at a Court to be held in May following, at the instance of Jacob Witmer to whom he was indebted £22.

One of the account papers shows that some of the children of John Miller were Jacob, John, Henry, and Matthias. Another document shows that Sarah Brownfield was indentured to John Miller as a servant girl on August 2, 1765, for a period of six months, in con-

sideration of the sum of £2 paid by him to Matthias Bough, keeper of the jail.

After founding Millersville and being arrested for debt, John Miller came to Lancaster again to live, and is said to have built the house on South Queen street, at the corner of Mifflin street, which afterwards was known as the Yeates mansion. He was a very progressive man for the time in which he lived, but plunging too deeply into building and other ventures he failed. He is said to be buried in Bethany Lutheran graveyard, Millersville. There is no tombstone to mark his grave. The grave was said to have been located in a corner of the graveyard, which has since been cut off from the same. The bricks used in constructing Miller's homestead were larger than those of ordinary use and were evidently imported brick similar to those in the Hand mansion at "Rockford." Mr. Abraham Frantz's house in Millersville is constructed from some of the brick and also some of the woodwork taken from the Miller house.

A very entertaining reminiscence is related by a descendant of John Miller, which had been told to her in 1885 by her grandmother, who was then in her ninetieth year. It is to the effect that John Miller was married when he came to America and among his children was Jacob, then a lad of nine years of age. They drove from Philadelphia to Lancaster, fording the Conestoga, and on its banks John Miller left his family and goods, and taking Jacob, who was his eldest child, along, he started westward to find a suitable spot for a settler's home. When he came in 1749 to what is now Millersville, he found a gently rolling land, and fine, straight trees, and said to his son, "Here we will make our home; these are the largest trees we have seen yet and the soil is good, else

the trees would not make such a good growth." John Miller left his son there while he went back to the Conestoga for the remainder of the family, but unfortunately he lost his way and did not reach them until night. In the morning the family started out with forebodings as to the fate of the nine-year-old Jacob, but they found him safe and well. The boy said that when darkness came on and his father did not return, he climbed into a tree and wrapping a blanket around himself he tied himself fast to the tree and there spent the night. He said that some wild animals were snarling and fighting around him in the woods during the night, but they did not disturb him.

Grants of the land were obtained as above stated by John Miller. The Indians in 1749 were kind and generous to Miller's family. If Miller killed a pig or a calf he would give his Indian neighbor a portion, and in return the Indian brought him some wild game. In no instance were the relations of Miller and his family with the Indians other than pleasant.

From this brief sketch it is seen that John Miller was the founder of a town which has been known as "Millersburg," "Millerstown," and since about 1855 "Millersville." The original price of all the lots in Millersville was £56, but in 1774 the price had advanced to £140, as shown by a deed of conveyance from Henry Korbman to Paul Houseman. The town evidently did not increase rapidly in population, as in 1795 it contained but fifteen houses, while in 1824, sixty years after its founding, the number of houses scarcely exceeded a score.

After the death of John Miller, his son, Jacob, above mentioned, seems to have carried on a similar lottery scheme whereby to dispose of some lots of ground in Lancaster borough. This is shown by a lottery ticket signed by him entitling the holder of

the ticket to a deed in fee simple for such lot in Lancaster borough as might be drawn against its number. The lottery ticket, which is No. 13, is owned by Mr. George Steinman. It is not dated, however.

Turning from Millersville and examining the old newspaper files of the early portion of the present century, the writer is reminded that Lancaster then, as now, had capital, and her citizens were addicted to speculating in land. It was quite the custom then to lay out towns in the "bush." For example, the Lancaster Journal, of February 8, 1805, contains an advertisement of the town of "Waterford."

The advertisement is as follows:

"The subscriber has appropriated a tract of land, on the north side of the Susquehanna river, at Anderson's Ferry, for a new town, to be called 'Waterford,' and wishes to dispose of the lots in the same by way of a lottery. JAMES ANDERSON."

This is now Marietta. Another man laid out a town adjoining, to be called "New Haven." The two towns were subsequently consolidated and became Marietta, being called so from Mary and Henrietta, the wives of the proprietors. The two towns had been divided by "Elbow Lane," which still disfigures the town.

On July 25, 1788, one hundred and sixty lots, at sixteen shillings each, were chanced off by lottery in Columbia, and an extension to Maytown was also made by a lottery scheme.

Joseph Charles, in January, 1811, laid out the town of Charleston, on sixteen acres of land, extending on the Susquehanna 700 feet, in Manor township, three miles below Columbia, offering the lots at \$150 each, the lots to be drawn by lottery.

In February, 1811, Jacob Dritt laid out Washington, on the Susquehanna river. There were 122 lots, to be drawn by lottery.

In 1813 Matthias Shirk laid out the town of Shirksburg, in Earl township, about two miles from New Holland, there being 106 lots, to be disposed of by lottery at \$150 each.

In the same year Christian Hertzler and Abraham Reimer laid out Springville, on the plantation of Christian Hoffman, in Donegal and Mount Joy townships. There were 421 lots, at \$110 each, to be drawn for by lottery.

In 1811 the town of Mount Pleasant, located on the turnpike, six miles from Lancaster and four miles from Columbia, containing 130 lots, at \$140 each, was laid out by Isaac Rohrer.

In 1813 the town of Bridgeport, situated in Lampeter township, two miles from Lancaster, on the east bank of the Conestoga, was laid out. There were to be 38 lots, at \$420 each, to be drawn for by lottery. The proposed town was laid out by Christian Martin.

In the same year the town of Intercourse, situated in Leacock township, on the old Lancaster road, ten miles from Lancaster, was laid out by George Brungard, there being in it "151 handsome building lots, at \$250 each, to be drawn for by number." George Brungard was a carpenter and in 1795 advertised in Lancaster for four journeymen and three apprentices.

In 1813 the town of Warwick, fifty perches north of Lititz, was laid out in 153 lots, at \$125 each, to be disposed of by way of lottery. The projector of the town was Charles Montellus.

In 1813 a town, to be called Springport, was laid out, containing 173 lots, in Mt. Joy township, four miles from Elizabethtown, eight miles from Mannheim and seven miles from Marietta. The projector of the lottery scheme was John Hartman.

A casual glance over old files of newspapers convinces us that the land lottery schemes advertised great expectations which were slimly fulfilled and that in some instances the towns

are still laid out, but very cold. One can hardly wonder at our ancestors engaging in the land lottery business when it is considered that in 1735 the proprietors of the province agreed to sell, by way of lottery, 1,000,000 acres, at a settled price of £15 10s. for 10 acres. The capital prize was to be 3,000 acres, and even at the close of the Revolution the grand scheme of disposing of the "donation lands" by lottery was agreed upon. The first drawing for them was held in November, 1786, the business being conducted at the State House.

Even the Continental Congress undertook a lottery scheme to raise funds to carry on the Revolutionary War. The first drawing of this lottery was held in Philadelphia on November 6, 1777. On March 15, 1784, the Assembly proposed a "State lottery scheme," in order to raise \$42,000 to improve the roads in the Western part of the State. The caprice of public opinion a century ago permitted that which to-day is considered unorthodox, and that which was indulged in by the best class of citizens, the State and Nation, is now condemned and forbidden by both State and National enactment.

S. M. S.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON OCTOBER 6, 1899.

F. R. Diffenderffer

THE MILITIA MUSTER, OR BATTALION
DAY.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

DONEGAL IN THE REVOLUTION—PATRIOT-
ISM AND PIETY.

BY HON. MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

VOL. IV. NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1899.

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The Militia Muster, or Battalion Day.

Sixty or seventy-five years ago neither legal nor other holidays were as common in Lancaster county as they are to-day. It is true that New Year's Day received some attention at the hands of those who owned firearms; Good Friday was observed by a majority of the steady church goers, while the Fourth of July was also remembered in a perfunctory sort of a way by a few over-charged patriots. Christmas Day met with a more general observance than any of the rest, gift and merry makings and visitations being the principal demonstrations. There were also annual fairs and races which attracted a good deal of attention, but these were mostly local in their character and gradually dropped out of sight and almost out of memory, as the years rolled on. Lincoln's Birthday, the Spring Election, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Fall Election and Thanksgiving were of course all unknown and unthought of.

But there was one other day, which, although never made a legal holiday and never observed as such, was more generally observed as a holiday and called out more people than any other day in the entire calendar and which was more looked forward to than perhaps any of the present legal holidays, Christmas alone excepted. I allude, of course, to the well-known and time-honored day in our old time Pennsylvania calendar, "Militia Muster" or "Battalion Day." The present generation deserves to be pitied because it has no personal knowledge of this ever-to-be remembered festival. Who that has been there and seen it and taken

part in it can ever forget? Especially, what boy!

Providing a Fund.

The pleasures of anticipation came first, ever so many weeks ahead of the great day itself. There was the hustle for spending money. Tips in those days were unknown. Running errands and doing minor jobs were not very well rewarded. There were no nickels, but there were big copper cents and "flips" and "levies." Battalion Day brought temptations and opportunities for spending such as the rest of the year could not show, and it was every young boy's ambition to have a little hoard of ready cash by the time the big day arrived. By the time the sum had grown to a levy, or twelve and a-half cents, the country boy began to feel he was master of the situation. That meant at least one shrivelled orange, ninety days out from some Mediterranean port; it meant, in addition, at least three sections of ginger cake, each two inches thick, and broken from a still larger checker-board section nearly a yard square. There were huckster women in those days who had attained eminence in this line of business, and the three cart-wheel coppers were fore-ordained long in advance to find a temporary resting place in the pocket of some favorite baker. Then there was the bowl of oyster soup that was over the charcoal stove all day long, and, perhaps, for days previously, so that the half-dozen morsels represented as oysters might, with much propriety, have been called anything else. Oyster soup was a luxury which could only be indulged in when the financial resources reached as much as a quarter; less than that forbade such extravagance. Then there were miscellaneous inducements very hard to resist. Meade and small beer and lemonade. The making of these drinks appears to me to be a lost art. We shall never drink them again as they

were made sixty years ago. Add to the foregoing a further small sum for candles, and the boy's exchequer was exhausted, and, tired and weary, he betook himself to his bed, to dream of a fairyland where every day was a Battalion Day.

Gathering of the Clans.

But there were other things worth seeing and doing on this great day. How can its glories be told with less than the pen of inspiration! My own recollections of it began early in the morning. I lived in the house where an aged Revolutionary soldier resided. Colonel B—, who lived nearby, always brought the drummers and fifers to this house, and for half an hour they discoursed martial music in honor of the veteran. The aged hero dearly prized this attention, and I am sure I took it all in.

Later in the day came the mustering of the clans. It was an unforgettable sight, and all language must fail to do it justice. Of course, the chief attraction was the gorgeously appparelled officers. There was a prescribed uniform for the officers, but no attention was paid to it by most of them. Every one was allowed to follow his own sweet fancies, and the result can only be described by Dominie Sampson's favorite expression, "prodigious." The only limit to the officer's uniform was the depth of his purse and his own bad taste. I think I have seen Sergeants and Corporals more splendidly caparisoned than Admiral Dewey or General Miles ever were. But there were other uniforms, more venerable, less splendid, but quite as striking; uniforms that had seen service in the war of 1812; coats that bore unmistakable traces of the fashions of a much earlier day. They were rendered still more striking from having descended from diminutive sires to sons who deserved a place in the German Emperor's regi-

ment of giants. The effect was at once striking and picturesque. Even the young boy's esthetic sense could not withstand this violation of the proprieties, and, after a lapse of more than fifty years, I can still, in my mind's eye, see the unique picture, and cannot forbear laughing as often as I recall it. Some great artist of the time should have handed down, on canvas, this most memorable sight of the century. Word pictures are tame and meaningless compared with the actual verities of the occasion. Some further glimpses, true to nature in every respect, will be caught from the verses that are to follow.

The Militia Law.

But, before going further, it may be well to give some insight into the institution of Battalion Day. By an act of the Legislature, passed on April 2, 1822, provision was made for the regulation of the militia force of the Commonwealth. The Constitution of the State provided that "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defense. Those who have conscientious scruples to bearing arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service." The act of the Legislature just referred to divided the State into sixteen military districts. Lancaster county comprised a district by itself, the Fourth. Each division consisted of two brigades; the latter consisted of not less than three regiments and of not more than five. Every regiment was divided into two battalions. The number of companies in each regiment could not be less than eight nor more than twelve, and the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in each company was not to be less than seventy nor more than one hundred and fifty. Every able-bodied man who resided in the Commonwealth one month, and was be-

tween the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, was to be enrolled, only those with religious scruples being excepted.

Every division was entitled to one Major General and two Aides-de-camp, with the rank of Major. Each brigade had a Brigadier General and minor officers; every regiment a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Surgeon and minor officers; each company a Captain, two Lieutenants, five Sergeants, six Corporals and two musicians and the regulation number of privates. Elections were held in June, every seven years, for the selection of Brigadier Generals, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels and Majors for each brigade and regiment. Elections for company officers were held every seventh year. The militia were to be trained in companies and battalions on the first Monday in May, in every year. Fines were imposed on officers and privates who refused or neglected to do the duties assigned to them. There were nearly one hundred sections to this militia law, covering a multitude of details, but I have given enough to show the nature of the militia establishment of the State.

Author of the Verses.

After this somewhat lengthy introduction the following descriptive verses are submitted. They are the property of Mr. Henry G. Book, of this city, who found them among some old papers that fell into his hands, and who has kindly permitted this use of them. The time at which they were written was about 1833, so far as can be ascertained. For a long time the author was unknown, but the evidence pointed to the late Patrick Donnelly, Esq., who was a prose writer of vigor and a well-known versifier in his youth. The manuscript was submitted to his son, Mr. Clarence A. Donnelly, who at once and without hesitation pronounced the writing to be that of his

father, which, of course, settles the question. It is not pretended that this screed merits much consideration judged as a mere piece of versification. It violates poetic rules in almost every stanza, but that does not detract from its value as an accurate and truthful account, barring some allowable exaggerations, of what the Battalion Day was two generations ago:

THE MILITIA MUSTER AT LAN-
CASTER, PA.

Oh, it was worth ten years of peaceful
life,

One glance of their array!

—Scott.

One morning, in the month of May,
When nature all looks fair,
It being the annual Muster Day,
To it I did repair,
With a stick upon my shoulder,
Being the handle of a Broom,
In hopes when I'd grow Older
I might wear Sword and Plume.

At Lancaster, in Prince street square,
The Trainbands did Parade;
The Nation's pride assembled there,
To form a grand brigade.
There Captain D—, and Captain C—,
And many Captains more;
While the Drums beat up the revellee,
Each led his Valiant Corps.

There stood Tow Hill, in all its might,
And Bethelstown, likewise.
Some veterans that had been in fight
Were wounded 'round their Eves.
There Adamstown was all arrayed,
As heroes late from war,
While they their front and rear display'd
With many a seamy scar.

There the bold Mannheim rangers,
Of full-breasted Yeomanry,
That had braved many dangers
In the wars of Germany.
When North and South and East and
West
Had huddled all together,
It made the blood warm in my breast,
How they saluted Each other.

When they, as brother soldiers met
The Bulwark of the nation,
And that no star might ever set
In our bright constellation.
And to promote the public weal
Was every one's desire;
The Captains with their blades of steel,
Their men with hearts of fire.

Then Captain D— addressed his men
"Now, boys, stand straight and dress!
Look at C's company and then
You'll soon learn how, I guess.
Now, boys, obey commands;
Count by the sections threes.
Ease off, that next the Court House
stands;
Look up this way, towards me."

And there appeared bold Colonel Reah,
As second in command;
As if he was bold Marshal Ney,
To head that valiant band.
His plume, it wavered in the gale,
Being of a glossy red;
And, bushy as a fox's tail,
Hung over his knowing head.

His sash, that knotted 'round his waist,
Was of deep scarlet Dye.
His shoulders square, two epaulets graced,
That spangled in the sky.
He stately strode a long-tailed gray,
And passed the sentry 'round;
He glanced upon his shadow gay,
That wavered on the ground.

And then, upon the windows bright
A knowing look cast he;
If any fair could see the knight
Of far-famed chivalry.
He rode with an exulting air,
As he flew swiftly by;
For he knew the brave deserved the fair,
Which none will e'er deny.

Indeed, his regimentals all
Showed him a warrior true;
And lustily he began to bawl,
To show what he could do.
"Attention, Battalions!" was the word
Of this bold Marshal Ney;
And then he brandished his broad sword,
To make them all obey.

Beneath the floating stars and stripes,
They slowly formed a line;

And then the fashion, wide and tight,
Did all look wondrous fine.
Some many colors did compose,
In patchwork side by side;
For variety, the world all knows,
Is Pennsylvania's Pride.

There were Roundabouts, and short coats,
too,

And swallow-tails also,
Of every shade from red to blue,
All ranged in a row.
Some wore straw hats and some fur
caps;
Some beavers, with low crowns;
And there, without distinction, stepped
The dandies and the clowns.

The five feet fours and six feet threes,
There side by side they stood,
Like Hickories and Black oak trees
Together in a wood.
And there was Tom and Jerry,
Dawson, Dellet, Hambright, Bell;
And there both Buck and Berry
The crowded ranks did fill.

Some chins were shaven clean and bare,
Just like a new-mown field;
Some wore long beards and bushy hair,
Their long, bare necks to shield.
And then the Marshal loud did call,
"Count off by sections six,
Back to the rear each three steps fall,
And shoulder all your sticks."

And then shillalies, polished fair,
All rose in Majesty,
And changed and glittered in the air—
An awful sight to see.
There stalks of mullen, stalks of corn,
And Broomsticks brandished high;
As if to say, with a proud scorn,
Invading foes must die.

The General Orders, given then,
Was, "Right about your face,"
There was a place for every man,
And each man in his place.
And soon again the next command
Was, all should march in Order,
And then struck up the Martial band,
"We're Marching to the border."

Of wood our armor was composed,
But every heart was steeled,

When we in solid Phalanx closed,
And Marched off to the field.
When Marching up West King street,
Our grand, Imposing files,
Then all the Ladies did us greet,
With showers of nods and smiles.

Our Drummers strove to beat Old Time,
But Old Time beat them handy,
Until they made their sheepskin chime
To "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
And when we came to the broad green
That Heaven had spread before us,
We formed two lines—three steps between—
With two Flags floating o'er us.

Then the Drummers louder beat,
And the fifers louder blew,
That the commanders all should meet
To hold a grand review.
Soon came the bold Inspector,
With his brave Doctor T—,
Our surgeon and dissector,
If any should wounded be.

And up our lines, quite gracefully,
They rode, with caps in hand;
And did their duty as faithfully
As any in the land.
Then we poured forth a grand salute,
As those brave men did pass;
And, when our ranks were still and mute,
He did us thus address:

"Fellow Soldiers: You all appear
This day to do your duty;
It's a glorious sight to see you here,
Your country's Pride and beauty.
As if you were this day prepared
To revenge your country's wrongs,
For, by the deeds your Fathers dared,
To you revenge belongs.

"If an Invader would but see,
This day, our grand parade,
He would in consternation flee,
And ne'er again invade.
Methinks I hear the clash of arms,
If you'd attack the foe;
Methinks I hear their dread alarms,
And see their legions low.

"And by the Brave, Immortal slain,
That fell at Bunker's Hill,

We will Inviolable maintain,
 Our Union's sovereign will.
 For to resist the mad desires
 Of Power and Ambition,
 And let the haughty Nullifiers
 Know our true position.

"For Pennsylvania, ever bright,
 That no foul deed does Tarnish;
 To Nullifiers sheds her light,
 Without the aid of varnish.
 And soon her sons would take the field
 'Gainst pride and Usurpation,
 And make the haughty Traitors yield,
 Or Fight to Desperation."

These words the patriot did express,
 With a high, heroic spirit;
 With loud huzzas all did confess,
 His fame and growing merit.
 Then we our arms all did ground,
 And hie to festive boards,
 Where Beauty and Brandy did abound—
 The best the world affords.

Some toasted our brave commander,
 The nation's pride and boast;
 That would stand like salamander,
 And ne'er give up the ghost.
 Some damn'd all authors of treason,
 While they poised the flowing bowl,
 That inspired a feast of reason,
 And enlarged a flow of soul.

So, having learned the Exercise
 Of that eventful day,
 Fearing a defeat, I thought it wise,
 From them to march away,
 Manheim's merry muse,
 One of the full-breasted yeoman.

Persons Referred to Identified.

And now a few words concerning
 some of the allusions in the verses.
 The latter were submitted to Dr. J.
 Augustus Ehler, as one of the few liv-
 ing men in this city whose memories
 reach back to the period covered by
 the poem, and who had a personal
 knowledge of all the persons referred
 to.

The "Captain D.—— and Captain
 C—— alluded to in verse two were
 James Donnelly, a lively, gay-hearted

Irishman, always full of fun and jollity; and James Cameron, a brother of the late Senator Simon Cameron. He conducted a beer brewery on the site now occupied by the Maennerchor premises.

The Manheim Rangers was a military organization in Manheim township, and to which versifier Donnelly intimates in the concluding lines that he belonged.

The Col. R. so prominently alluded to was the distinguished lawyer, Reah Frazer, whom many of us recollect. He was ardently attached to military affairs, hence the prominence given him. There was also a large amount of political friction between Frazer and Donnelly, as they belonged to different factions of the Democratic party. Donnelly published a series of bitter political articles, assailing Mr. Frazer, which were afterwards published in book form, under the title of "War-horsiana," Colonel Frazer being then and long after known as the "War Horse" of his party.

"Bill" Bush and Joseph Forrest were the drummers of that day; "Nancy" Garber was the bass-drummer and — Erisman the fifer.

While the order of march was formed near the centre of the city, the brigade marched out West King street to the "Commons," in the northwestern part of the city, beyond Charlotte and Chestnut streets.

The Brigade Inspector was General Andrew B. Kauffman, father of Junius B. Kauffman, Esq.

Dr. Thompson was a prominent medical practitioner of that day, who, at that time, lived at No. 156 East King street.

F. R. D.

Donegal in the Revolution— Patriotism and Piety.

A notable historic event in the history of Lancaster county, binding the present to the past by an enduring chain of events, was the unveiling of a monument in Old Donegal churchyard, on Thursday, October 4th, 1899. This interesting memorial shaft was projected by Witness Tree Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in honor of the patriots of Donegal and the adjacent townships who gave their services, and many of them their lives, to the cause of independence.

The memorial shaft is fifteen feet high, and the names on it are those of the men whose memories it perpetuates. On the southern face of the shaft are the names of the officers of the Third Battalion, who took part in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. On the west face are the names of the two companies attached to the Flying Camp, who were in the disastrous conflict on Long Island, on August 27, 1779, and also in the battle of King's Bridge. In addition are the names of the officers who participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and of the delegates to the Convention held in Carpenter's Hall, on June 18, 1776; also, the name of James Bayley, a wagon-master in the Revolutionary service, and of his brother, John, and the Justice before whom the loyal men of Donegal took the oath of allegiance. On the east side is inscribed the name of Colonel Bertram Galbraith, who commanded a regiment during the war and participated in the fights at Trenton and

Princeton. On the north side are the names of the Donegal officers who participated in the Indian wars prior to the Revolution and also in the latter conflict.

The dedicatory services began at 11 o'clock, with an eloquent invocation by the Rev. George Wells Ely, which was followed by the noble poem, which is subjoined, written by Lloyd Mifflin, Esq. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the multitude gathered about the monument, after which Miss Lillian S. Evans pulled the cord that released the National flag which had up to that time hidden the graceful shaft from view.

After these ceremonies, the exercises were adjourned to the historic church of Donegal, a few yards distant, where the Hon. Marriott Brosius, M. C., and a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, delivered the eloquent and valuable historical address herewith printed; a noble tribute to a worthy people on a memorable occasion. The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of patriotic music and the benediction. F. R. D.

PEACE TO THE BRAVE.

BY LLOYD MIFFLIN.

Read on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Donegal, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1899.

Peace to the Brave! They do not need
our praising,
For in all hearts is treasured every
name;
Yet for the future we to-day are raising
A tablet to their fame.

And while the trees put on their fading
splendors
And trail their banners like to knights
of old,
Let Freedom drop a tear for her de-
fenders,
Now crumbled into mould!

They are not dead, so long as recollec-
tion
Enshrines them in the temple of the
heart;
Heroic, with no fear, and no defection,
Bravely they did their part.

If some, perchance, were of a lowly sta-
tion,
They were ennobled beyond mortal
breath;
Co-equal with the proudest of the Nation.
Made eminent by Death.

O'er those who die for Fame there rests
a beauty,
Dimmed by the human craving for re-
nown;
But on these patriot brows, the Angel,
Duty,
Enwreathed her purest crown.

Here their descendants, rapt in veneration,
In distant days full many an hour shall
stand;
The alien, too, shall bend in adoration
O'er these who freed a Land.

Sometimes in Spring, with flowers as a
token,
Children of sires as yet unborn may
come,
And place around this shaft, then still
unbroken,
Their wreaths of laurel-bloom.

Far from this vale, the heroes, lone, are
lying
In peaceful fields, now tilled by happier
men;
The patriots fell, but each dim eye, in
dying,
Looked to these dales again.

Some near the Wissahickon shades are
sleeping;
On far Long Island some as bravely
died;
And sylvan Brandywine has in her keep-
ing
Some whom death glorified.

Forget not those—the warriors worn and
gory—
Who here returned to till the fruitful
fields;

They only lacked the great and crown-
ing glory
Of dying on their shields.

Still may the Morning with her roseate
finger
Touch these engraven names with gra-
cious light;
Still may the sunset 'round this tablet
linger—
The stars keep watch by night.

O, shade the spot, historic oaks centen-
nial,
Here by the ancient Kirk of Donegal;
Ye evergreens, and church-yard pines
perennial,
Stand sentry 'round the wall!

O, River, with your beauty time-defying,
Flowing along our peaceful shores to-
day,
Be glad you fostered them—the heroes
lying
Deep in the silent clay!

Be jubilant, ye Hill-tops, old and hoary--
Proud that their feet have trod your
rocky ways;
Rejoice, ye Vales, for they have brought
you glory
And ever-during praise!

We leave their memory to the hearts that
love them;
Their sacrifice shall still remembered
be;
The very cloud shall pause, in pride,
above them
Who fought to make us free!

With the long line that files into Death's
portal
They pass, with honor blazoned on
each breast;
They camp afar, upon the Plains Im-
mortal,
Each in his tent of Rest!

ORATION.

BY HON. MARIOTT BROSIOUS.

That the patriotic women of "Witness Tree" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had their interest engaged and their exertions stimulated by the work of erecting the commemorative shaft which has just been unveiled is due to their profound veneration for the sterling patriotism and heroic character of the citizens of Donegal whose illustrious example and salutary lessons in the struggle for independence are to be perpetuated in the remembrance of mankind by this simple, chaste and beautiful memorial monolith.

It is a noble testimonial and an honor to its projectors. It has the sanction of an age-long custom. History does not record a time when monuments were not the customary means of commemorating great events, historic occasions and distinguished services.

Standing in the midst of your people, on a central and commanding site, in the shadow of your ancient church, this shaft will arrest the eye, awaken the admiration and stimulate the devotion and loyalty of the generations that shall come and go while its enduring granite resists the tooth of time.

Out of a seething human caldron in which singularly diverse race elements had boiled together there came one of the sturdiest of races—the Scotch-Irish. Subjected to persecution which aimed at the overthrow of their Presbyterianism, they accepted William Penn's gracious invitation and sought freedom of worship in the wilds of the new world. By 1750, twelve thousand Scotch-Irish had come over, most of whom found homes in Pennsylvania.

Among these newcomers were the Galbraith brothers, John and James.

The former tarried in Philadelphia, but James sought the inviting lands beyond the Conestoga. As soon as he had sheltered his family under a home roof he organized a church. In less than two years, it is said, a meeting house stood upon the sweetest spot in Pennsylvania, a pleasant wooded hill, with a perennial spring bubbling up its cool water for man and beast. In this cabin church they worshiped God and rejoiced in their new freedom.

This little Donegal meeting house near the spot where we are now assembled became the nursery of Presbyterianism for the colonies. Andrew, son of Jas. Galbraith, was one of the first elders of the church, as well as the first coroner of the county. Later he became a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and was a member of the General Assembly for seven consecutive years.

James, the brother of Andrew, was visibly touched by the charms of the daughter of the new minister just called to the Derry Church. She was beautiful and accomplished and besides had expectations through her mother, Elizabeth Gillespie, who was heiress to a handsome estate in Edinburg. It shortly came to pass that Elizabeth Bartram, daughter of Rev. William Bartram, became the wife of James Galbraith, Jr.

James was a man of light and leading in the Donegal community. He was twice Sheriff of the county, was Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Captain in the "Associators" and Lieutenant Colonel in the French and Indian War. In 1777 he was appointed Lieutenant of Militia. He died at the age of eighty-three years after seeing all his sons officers in the War of the Revolution.

From the union of Galbraith and Bartram there came Bartram Galbraith, whose name appears conspicuously upon this monument. This dis-

tinguished citizen and soldier did more perhaps than any other to rouse Donegal to arms and organize her battallions for the war. He had been an officer in the French and Indian War and was an early and strenuous advocate of the independence of the Colonies. In the first movement toward the organization of the county for defence he was elected a member of the Committee on Observation and Correspondence; he represented Donegal in a provincial convention held in Philadelphia in 1775; he was Lieutenant of Lancaster county and as such was charged with grave and responsible duties in connection with the military organization of the county and the safe-keeping of the British and Hessian prisoners in the barracks at Lancaster; he was a member of the Provincial Conference in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in June 1776, a conference called in pursuance of a resolution of the Continental Congress to make provisions for a suitable frame of government; he was also a member of the Provincial Convention which met in pursuance of the agreement of the previous conference to draft the constitution of 1776; he commanded one of the Pennsylvania battallions, recruited largely in Donegal township, and was engaged in the New Jersey campaign, in the summer of 1776. While at Bordentown, three or four of his companies were assigned to the "Flying Camp," a body of troops authorized by Act of the Continental Congress, and which rendered valuable service in the battles of King's Bridge and Long Island in the fall of 1776, sustaining heavy losses in killed and wounded.

Colonel Galbraith, after the war, followed his profession, that of a surveyor, at Bainbridge, where he resided for many years. He died in 1804, at the age of sixty-six years—"beloved in life and lamented in death."

Colonel Alexander Lowery came from the North of Ireland. His father,

Lazarus Lowery, with his family, settled in Donegal in 1729. He was an Indian trader, as were his sons after him. Alexander was a man of great physical strength and prowess. No Indian could outrun him. He was thrifty in business and accumulated wealth, becoming the owner of large tracts of the best land in Donegal. He was, in every sense, a leading citizen, to whom the community looked up with implicit confidence and great respect.

When the struggle for independence commenced, he took an active and effective part on the side of the colonies. As early as 1774, he was a member of the Committee on Correspondence, which met in Philadelphia July 15, 1774. He was Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, was a member of the State Assembly in 1775-1776, and again in 1778-1780. For a short period he was a member of the State Senate. He was also a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Pennsylvania.

He was a brave and accomplished soldier. His battalion, mostly Donegalians, joined Washington's army and won distinction for bravery at Brandywine and Germantown. In the former battle, his command suffered heavy losses. It will be remembered that several hundred of the wounded at the battle of Brandywine were removed to the Cloister Hospital at Ephrata, where more than one hundred and fifty died and were buried at Mount Zion. Whether any of the Donegal boys were among these still unmonumented heroes we may never know.

After the war Colonel Lowery became a Justice of the Peace and administered justice according to tradition in some original ways, but always holding the scales in equal poise. His hospitable home in Marietta was a house of entertainment for the distinguished statesmen in transit to and from York, when Congress was in session at

that place. After the battle and victory at Saratoga, General Gates and wife were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Lowery. The entertainment was the best the house afforded, and Mrs. Lowery was not averse to ostentatious hospitality.

Colonel Lowery possessed, in a marked degree, the strong characteristics of his race. His business qualifications gave him a pre-eminence enjoyed by few men of his day. He had a remarkable memory, sound judgment and an upright mind. He stood in such high repute that he was frequently called to remote sections to compose business differences and settle disputes about the title of lands.

In no respect, however, was he more distinguished than by his sterling love of liberty and loyalty to the cause of independence. He hated tyranny, despised royalty, and would not tolerate anything that smacked of imitation of its glitter and show.

Gail Hamilton records that, when Mrs. Lowery was ordering the trappings for her new carriage, in the absence of the Colonel, she innocently bespoke a coat-of-arms. When the Colonel came home and saw the accursed thing, he demanded a hatchet and forthwith hacked off the pretty bauble, and buried it with his own hands, "and no man knoweth the place of its sepulchre to this day." Some of the best citizens of this and adjoining communities have the honor to trace their lineage to this good man, this upright citizen, this splendid patriot. He died in 1805, in the eighty-third year of his age, lamented by all who knew him.

Scotch-Irish Character

The limits of this occasion will not admit of an inquiry into the lives of others whose names are inscribed on this memorial shaft. This brief sketch of the two most distinguished of Donegal patriots of the Revolution may

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serve as an introduction to some reflections on the character of the race from which these patriotic Donegalians came and which accounts for the record they made in the annals of their country for patriotism and piety.

It has been said: "Every man at his birth is an epitome of his progenitors." He starts out with the elements of his character drawn from the widest sources with which the problem of every life is concerned. It is not the dome of St. Peter's, but how the hand that rounded it acquired its skill; not the play of "Hamlet," but how the mind that gave it its own wondrous birth was developed, that are the concern of history and philosophy.

That the Quaker and German wave of settlement halted for a time at least at the Conestoga Creek, while the Scotch-Irish pressed forward and preempted the fair country lying between the Conestoga on the east and the Susquehanna on the west, finds its explanation in the character of the races. The sweet temper and non-resistant principles of the Quaker and the Palatine little suited them to the hardships and the perils of the frontier to which the Scotch-Irish, by their hardihood, aggressiveness, intrepidity and combativeness were well adapted. The post of the hardy sons of Ulster was always at the front on the firing line. They were a wall of fire between the savages in the wilderness and the men of peace on the Delaware. They were the advance couriers of civilization and were not deterred when rough surgery was needed to meet the requirements of the situation. They seemed to be equal to any and all situations. It has been said they possessed that one transcendent, almost omnipotent quality, the power to shape events by the resistless force of their personality; a quality which some one has likened to the enchanted bow in the Arabian story that took its strength from the arm that

drew it. In a child's hand it was a toy to shoot at birds; in the hand of a warrior it sent its shaft through shield and cuirass; but when drawn by the arm of a giant sent aloft a shaft that kindled with its swiftness and left a track of fire among the stars.

They were intelligent and thrifty, had wrestled with adverse conditions for generations. Struggle had developed brain and brawn. For centuries they had not known purple or fine linen, or downy beds of ease, or sumptuous living. Danger had made them heroic. Their persecution and suffering made them battling men "of grim face, clenched fist and primed rifle." The constant presence of peril and apprehension that kept them in the midst of alarms made them as alert, quick-scented and keen-eyed as the savage himself. They knew their path by day was liable to be ambushed and the darkness of the night to glitter with the blaze of their homes. Fathers saw their sons fall victims of the tomahawk. Mothers witnessed the war-whoop wake the sleep of the cradle. But nothing daunted them; westward they forged their way. At that early day they were quite within the witticism of Charles Dickens, that an American would not accept a place in Heaven unless he was allowed to move West. Their posterity inherited the habit and followed the course of empire. Few of their descendants are found here to-day; while the South and West are rich in good citizens, splendid men, noble women, famous preachers and great statesmen, who sprang from the rich "seed bed" in Old Donegal. The President of the United States proudly traces his lineage to the same invincible stock. In 1770, or thereabouts, James Stephenson lived across the meadow, where ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron now resides. His daughter, Hannah, married John Gray; their daughter, Sarah, married David

McKinley; their son, James, married Mary Rose; their son, William, married Nancy Allison, and they were the parents of William McKinley, Jr.

They were the original squatter sovereigns, and did not trouble themselves much about the trivial circumstance of title to the land they occupied. Their argument was short, sharp and decisive to them. They said: "It is against the laws of God and nature that so much land should be idle when so many Christians want to labor on it." The logic of this plea may not be sound; the Quakers of the East did not think it was, but Scotch-Irish pertinacity overcame all difficulties, and they remained in Donegal for a time rent free.

Their combativeness was not limited to the enemies of their race and country. They could quarrel among themselves. Abraham Lincoln, describing the Scotch-Irish in the Civil War, said: "Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invoke His aid against the other; for no two men can by logic plus passion and self-interest get farther apart than two Scotch-Irishmen."

In the controversy between Pennsylvania and Maryland before the line was established, one, Benjamin Chambers, was arrested in Maryland as a spy. He made his escape and went to Donegal and collected a number of Scotch-Irish, whom, he said, "would as soon fight as eat." Their fighting proclivities did not cease until after the War of the Revolution. Another has suggested that when the redskins were vanquished they turned their rifles upon the red-coats and did not stop firing until their independence was achieved.

They were disputatious. They had an instinct for logic. They were metaphysicians, as well as theologians, and argued their way through the intricate problems of theology and philosophy

with the same daring as they fought the "red-coats," and harmonized the doctrines of "free will" and the "foreknowledge of God" as successfully as they could demonstrate the right of the colonies to be free and independent. So the church did not enjoy immunity from schism. At an early day the "Old Light" and the "New Light" controversy dismembered congregations very much as other schisms rend the churches one hundred and fifty years later.

With their brain and their brawn and the general excellency of their character they were not without defects, and they were humble and honest enough to own it. It was their own saying: "If we have a bushel fu' of virtues we have a peck fu' of faults." Their rugged nature expressed itself in the "working words of the language," at times and on provocations; but it was a gross exaggeration to say that "the Scotch-Irish clothed themselves with curses as with a garment." They were not saints, though they had a firm faith in the "perseverance of the saints." John Duncan, a brother of the jurist, fought a duel with the grandfather of Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., once President of Lehigh University. It arose, as most duels did, out of some trifling controversy about politics. They were disposed to resist the collection of a tax on whisky. They had emigrated for liberty, which included freedom from restriction in trade. It was said of them that they could not see why they should pay a duty for drinking their grain any more than for eating it. Their second thought, however, reconciled them to the law. If their desire to carry their point and win elections carried them at times into some excesses, it is not believed by candid historians that their turbulence at the York election was great enough to justify the order of the proprietaries

that no more Scotch-Irish should be allowed to take up land in York county. Much that has been said in disparagement of the Scotch-Irish of the early day has value rather for its humor than its truth. At all events, happier days and sweeter experiences with closer contact with the Quakers and the Palatines, together with the "mighty forces of sweetness and light working in this broad, free and many-blooded Republic, have made the posterity of those stern, rugged, fighting ancestors a kindly, gentle and amiable folk."

Patriotism.

The Scotch-Irish in Donegal, as well as elsewhere, were thoroughly loyal to two things, the cause of independence and the Presbyterian faith. When the church was without a pastor they would go to "land's end" to find one. When their liberty was assailed they clamored for firearms, powder and lead. They believed the "tyrant's foe the people's friend." They were trained in the school of John Knox, who taught what another has felicitously expressed, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Accordingly, these pathfinders of our civilization were foremost in the cause of independence. Bancroft says: "Their training in Ireland had kept the spirit of liberty alive." The same writer is authority for the statement that "the first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, nor the Dutch of New York, nor the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania." It was a Scotch-Irish assembly that in June, 1774, made the heroic resolve "that in the event of Great Britain attempting to enforce unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles."

It was a singular coincidence that at

the moment the Continental Congress was adopting the Declaration of Independence, the Scotch-Irish squatter sovereigns of the Susquehanna Valley, in convention assembled, were declaring by solemn resolution for freedom and independence. The Pennsylvania Assembly instructed their delegates in Congress to oppose every proposal of separation from the mother country. But the Scotch-Irish of the frontier at the same time petitioned the Assembly, declaring:

"If those who rule in Britain will not permit the colonies to be free and happy in connection with that Kingdom, it becomes their duty to secure and promote their freedom and happiness in the best manner they can without that connection." They further prayed "that the last instructions which the Assembly gave the delegates from this colony in Congress, wherein they were enjoined not to consent to any step which may lead to separation from Great Britain, may be withdrawn."

Early in 1774 meetings were held in Lancaster county for the purpose of organising for the struggle for independence. These meetings all set forth the duty of opposition to the oppressive measures of Parliament; advocating a union of the colonies and an appeal to arms. Thus, it will be seen that the resolves of the people of Lancaster county antedated the Mecklenburg Declaration almost a year, and led the adoption of the Declaration by Congress by more than two years. Nearly all the Scotch-Irish participated in these meetings, joined the liberty associations and held themselves ready to march at a moment's notice. It is believed that nearly every able-bodied male member of the Donegal Church was a soldier either in the French and Indian War or the War of the Revolution.

The Continental Congress provided

for the appointment of Committees of Observation and Correspondence in each county. Donegal was represented in that committee by Bartram Galbraith, Alexander Lowery, James Cunningham, Frederick Mumma and Robert Craig. The duty of this committee was to attentively observe the conduct of all persons touching the use or sale of interdicted articles, or opposing, in any way, the patriotic efforts of the colonists to free themselves from the oppression of Parliament. If any one was found delinquent in these particulars they were declared to be enemies to American liberty, and, thereafter, patriots would abstain from dealing with them. Boycotting was thus early employed to promote patriotism. Few of the Donegallians, however, became amenable to this boycott, for their aggressive patriotism urged them to do too much rather than too little for the cause of the colonies, and they fully agreed with Franklin that a cup of tea, the cost of which helped to pay the salaries of tyrants, would choke any decent American.

During the period of the war of the Revolution there were seventeen citizens of Donegal who held the rank of Colonel in the army, not to speak of the great number who filled the field and line offices. It is recorded that so many offered their services to Lieutenant Miller when recruiting a company that he chalked a small nose on the barn door, and said that he would take only men who could hit that nose at one hundred and fifty yards. "Take care of your nose, General Gage," was the common newspaper salutation of the day.

My friends, well may we honor and venerate such splendid patriotism, such matchless devotion to liberty, as our ancestors of Donegal exhibited in the days that tried men's souls, and we can not render more suitable homage to this commemorative shaft than in its presence to renew our vows to love of

country, and rededicate ourselves to the service of those principles for which they were so willing to do and die.

Piety.

To stop here would leave the patriotism and other admirable traits of our Scotch-Irish progenitors inadequately accounted for. They possessed another trait which was a conspicuous factor in all they did and all they were. That was a deep religious feeling, a sterling piety. That was the leaven that leavened the splendid loaf of their character.

I have alluded to the wide influence of the Donegal Church. It was the nursery of Presbyterianism in the colonies. The Scotch-Irish were trained to recognize the authority of the church and to do homage to it. Buckle assures us the church exerted more influence in Scotland and Ireland than in any other European country. The log cabin church was erected about 1720, very near the spot on which this church stands. The present edifice was erected somewhere near the year 1730. The pulpit was served by a number of ministers, no one remaining longer than two or three years, until Rev. James Anderson came. His incumbency continued until his death, a period of thirteen years. For a few years thereafter the supply was precarious and intermittent. In the early forties, Rev. Joseph Tate was installed and remained until his death, in 1774. In 1775, Rev. Colin McFarquhar, a recent arrival from Scotland, was called by the congregation, and remained for about thirty years.

An incident in the early ministry of Mr. McFarquhar is so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish, and so illustrative of their sterling patriotism, that I hazard reproducing it in this connection, though it is familiar to most of you, and is under the suspicion of some of being apocryphal. One Sunday morn-

ing in June, 1777, Colonel Galbraith sent an express to Donegal to Colonel Lowery to move the battalion of Donegalians to meet the advancing British. The express arrived at the meeting-house during service. The congregation adjourned without waiting for the benediction, and, forming a ring around the old oak tree in front of the church, and placing Mr. McFarquhar, who had been lukewarm in the cause, in the middle, made him hurrah for the Continental cause. The congregation then joined hands and renewed their pledge to the sacred cause of freedom and independence. The oak tree, that splendid "monarch" now standing near this church, was witness of their solemn vow, and henceforth was known as "The Witness Tree."

The Scotch-Irish, like Cromwell's celebrated regiment, put religion in their fighting as well as in their praying. If they had to attend church with rifle in hand it detracted nothing from their worship. They hearkened gladly to prayers an hour long. They listened to sermons from eloquent divines like Duffield and others, who were apt to preach from texts which countenanced war, as that from Hosea, "The Lord is a man of war;" or from Samuel, "Wh is this that he should defy the armies of the living God." They believed the Colonists as much the chosen and covenanted people of God as were the Israelites; and that the patriot battalions were the Lord's instruments to overthrow the hosts of tyranny and oppression. A young and enthusiastic minister, preaching to a battalion of departing soldiers exhorted them "to be of good cheer, and when the battle came the Lord would make them like Saul and Jonathan, 'swifter than eagles and stronger than lions.'"

While the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians preached war when that was the last recourse, they countenanced no disrespect to the Book of books. Their veneration for the Bible was deep and

beautiful to behold, although it would not harmonize with modern higher criticism. They believed it to be true and inspired, every word of it, and to contain the divinely authorized rules of life. Rev. Dr. Cathcart preached at Harrisburg on one occasion, and was entertained at the house of an elder.

The Reverend Doctor desired to present a neat appearance on Sunday morning, and, having no hone, he strapped his razor on a leather-covered Bible he always carried with him. His eloquent sermon that day so impressed the elders that they proposed to give him a call. The elder at whose house he stopped, however, objected very strenuously, saying: "I will have none of him; he strapped his razor on the Word of God."

Their reverence was deep and holy. They believed that God's hand was in the sorrows of Scotland, the struggles of Ulster, and the distresses of the Colonies; that out of the darkness His Hand was reaching to lead them, and that His Providence accompanied His loving children day and night; and they died, some one has said, under a contract with God and in full expectation that He would grant them immortal life. So the piety of the Donegalians was as conspicuous as their patriotism; indeed, was the basis of their patriotism; and the union of the two made them good citizens, grand men and women, home builders and State builders, and we can to-day render cheerful homage to the characteristic traits of the Scotch-Irish Revolutionary fathers of Donegal, for there are no other pillars so well suited to sustain the community, the State, the nation, as Patriotism and Piety.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

DECEMBER, 1, 1899.

R. K. Buehrle

JEAN BART.

By REV. JOSEPH H. DUBBS, D. D.

A BRANCH OF THE EBERLE FAMILY.

By MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

TRIALS OF AN IMMIGRANT FAMILY.

By DR. R. K. BUEHRLE

VOL. IV. NOS. 3 AND 4.

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REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1899.

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Minutes of November Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, November 3, President Steinman presiding.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the October meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

The donations were a history of the Library at Erie, of Rockland Church, of the Welsh settlers in Cumru township, Berks county, and of Railroad News.

Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs read a paper on the "Life and Achievements of Jean Bart," a prominent French sailor and commander in the seventeenth century, with an argument suggesting that the township of Bart, in this county, was named for the hero, whose name and fame were the property of the common people on two continents.

The following document, presented to the society by Mary E. Peirsol, of St. Louis, Mo., through Mr. Watson Ellmaker, was read:

To All Ancient and Regular Free and Accepted Masons Throughout the World, Union, Health and Happiness.

Know ye that Brother William Henderson, a Master Mason and a Member of Lodge No. 104, held at "Hat Tavern," (the oldest hostelry, it is said, on the road to Philadelphia, and located near the "White Horse Tavern"), on the Old Road, under a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, hath performed all his works among us to our entire satisfaction. We do, therefore, recommend him as deserving of the friendship and aid of all the fraternity wheresoever dispersed.

(66)

Dated at Leacock township, Lancaster county, this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1829.

A. S. 5. 829.

JOHN A. GAUL, W. M.,
SAMUEL MILLER, S. W.,
HENRY MILLER, J. W.

Attest: Joel Lightner, Secretary.

Mr. Charles E. Long read a paper written by William H. Eberle in 1885, in which a pretty full history of the writer's family for more than a hundred years was traced, some of the descendants now residing in this city.

Both articles led to a general discussion, which was participated in by all the members present.

There being no further business, the society then adjourned.

Jean Bart.

According to the early records of Lancaster county, Bart township, one of the richest and most important of the whole series, was organized in the spring of 1744. The information at hand is very meagre; but it may be regarded as a curious fact that even the origin of its name cannot now be certainly determined. It has, indeed, been confidently stated in several historical works that the township was named in honor of Sir William Keith, who was Governor of the province from 1717 to 1726, and that the name "Bart" is simply the usual contraction of his title of Baronet. This, however, is evidently a mere guess, and it is not even plausible. Apart from the fact that sixteen years before the organization of the township Sir William Keith had fled from America to escape his creditors, and that there is no reason to suppose that he enjoyed any special popularity in Lancaster county, it seems ridiculous to imagine that any community should ever have attempted to honor a particular Baronet by naming a place "Bart," especially as there is no reason to suppose that the abbreviation was ever pronounced as it is written. It would hardly seem more absurd at the present day to attempt to confer honor upon an honorable member of Congress by naming a township "Hon."

Attention has been called to the fact that there is, or was, a village in Nova Scotia named Bart, and that our forefathers may have heard of the place from soldiers who had landed in that province. This suggestion, however, merely removes the question another degree; and the query naturally suggests itself, Whence did the Nova Sco-

tian village derive its name? Is it not probable that, instead of naming the township after an obscure village, both village and township were called after some distinguished personage whose career suggested itself to the pioneers as worthy of unusual honor? Here a little attention to historic records, suffices to show that a man bearing this name had but recently passed away who possessed all the qualities necessary to commend him to popular admiration; a man whose published life was hawked about by peddlers and read with intense interest by American pioneers who appreciated his romantic deeds and rejoiced in his wonderful heroism. It is from this eminent man that we believe the name of our beautiful township to be derived. Though it may seem useless, at a meeting like the present, to recall facts which are recorded in general history, it has been said that "history needs to be continually rewritten and retold," and to relate the main events of a career whose splendor our forefathers desired to perpetuate cannot fail to prove interesting in these latter days.

Jean Bart—or, as he was called in English, John Bart—was born October 21st, 1650, at Dunkirk, the most northern port of France. It has been observed that if he had been born four years earlier or four years later he could not have been called a Frenchman; for his birthplace, which was originally Flemish, was in rapid succession occupied by Spain, France and England. At the time of Bart's birth it was held by France, but not long afterwards was taken by Cromwell and remained an English dependency until Charles II. sold it to France, in whose possession it still continues. Colbert, the great French Minister of State, perceived the advantages of the position and at once set to work to improve the harbor, and to foster in the hearts of the people that fondness for

naval pursuits to which the town has for ages owed its chief distinction.

It is said by some writers that Bart was a poor fisher-boy, and though this is true in a certain sense, it is also true that by the fisher-folk of Dunkirk he was regarded as of distinguished descent. His father, Cornil Bart, had been successful as a privateer, but was wounded in the last English siege of Dunkirk, and was for years confined to his room, a helpless cripple. Catharine Bart, his mother, was a daughter of Michael Jacobsen, who was called "the sea fox." Jacobsen was commander of a privateer which was on the point of being taken by a Dutch squadron, but rather than fall into the hands of his enemies he fired the magazine with his own hands and perished proudly in the presence of his captors. Only two men escaped from the explosion, and one of these was Luke Bart, the grandfather of little Jean.

The corsairs of Dunkirk were celebrated all over Europe. They sailed under special commissions, bearing "letters of marque," and accomplished deeds of bravery which all the world admired; and yet there was little in their career which commended itself to men who were ambitious of distinction. Their own government acknowledged them only in a left-handed way; their enemies declared them pirates, and when they happened to be taken they were apt to be strung to the yard-arm without much ceremony. Of course, there was little chance of promotion, for official position was supposed to be the exclusive prerogative of the nobility, who regarded all men of lower rank with undisguised contempt.

In consequence of the crippled condition of the father, the Bart family became impoverished, and Jean was actually no more than a fisher-boy. His early education was defective, and he hardly learned more than to read

and write. His mother protested against his inclination for a seafaring life; but the stirring tales of his father bore their natural fruit, and at the age of twelve Jean Bart embarked on a Dunkirk smuggler. In four years, it is said, he learned "to reef and steer, to knot and splice, to point a rope and to steer a gun." His captain was a cruel man, and on one occasion barbarously executed a Huguenot sailor who had accidentally killed a mess-mate. At the danger of his life Jean Bart protested against the captain's deeds, and in the investigation which followed he boldly testified against him. It was said that this bold conduct first directed attention to the heroic boy, and that his statement led to the modification of the laws which gave naval commanders the power of life and death.

Soon afterwards Bart was requested to convey several noblemen to the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral De Ruyter, which was then blockading the English fleet at the mouth of the Thames. He set sail at night in a half-decked boat, taking with him an intimate friend and two brave sailors. The noblemen soon became very sick, and were naturally anxious to get to the Dutch fleet as soon as possible; but Bart was no fool, and, feeling assured that if things came to the worst his little boat could escape into shallow water, he determined to gather, on his own account, some information that might prove acceptable to the Dutch Admiral. He, therefore, sailed near to Queensborough to see what the English were doing, and having counted the ships and taken other observations, he turned back and safely reached the Dutch fleet. Having discharged his passengers he boldly requested to see the Admiral. To Jean an admiral was a sort of demigod, and when admitted to his presence for the first and last time in his life his courage failed him.

He fell on his knees and begged to be admitted to the Admiral's service. Having heard his news De Ruyter accepted him as an able-bodied seaman, though he was but sixteen years old. For five years Bart remained in the Dutch service, and first smelled powder in the great battle between De Ruyter and Monk; but when war was declared between France and Holland he returned to the service of his native country.

Our young hero had not been forgotten in Dunkirk, and, apparently by private subscription, a small privateer, mounting two guns, was placed at his disposal. His little vessel, named the "King David," proved a mighty man of war. In three months he took six Dutch vessels, and it was then determined to give him a better ship. During the next two years he was uniformly successful, even capturing an armed vessel that was much larger than his own. He was now a man of substance, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, married a poor girl, to whom he was sincerely attached. Four months after his marriage we find him once more at sea, and within a month he captured seventeen ships. As he could not convey all these vessels to harbor, he allowed the captains of four of them to escape on the payment of a ransom of about sixty thousand dollars. This was against the law, but Bart declared it a necessity, and escaped prosecution by giving half the ransom to the Dunkirk hospital.

For several years Bart continued his career in a somewhat independent fashion—once badly wounded, but altogether more successful than any naval officer of his age. The time had now come when his success had to be recognized by the Government. Colbert pleaded with the King to give him a commission in the navy; but Bart was not a nobleman, and the King hesitated three months before granting the

request. On the 8th of January, 1679, he was made a Lieutenant in the navy, and his days as a corsair were ended.

It was a great thing for the fisherman of Dunkirk to be thus honored, but it actually marked the beginning of a period of real suffering. The officers of higher ranks treated him with undisguised contempt, and it required all his self control to enable him to endure their insults. Colbert, however, soon gave him an independent command and sent him to the Mediterranean to chastise the Barbary pirates. As usual, Bart took his own way, seizing a Moorish vessel after it had placed itself under the protection of an English squadron, and returning home at last loaded with spoil and covered with glory.

During succeeding years Bart performed many acts of valor. Once with six vessels he captured a Dutch fleet of eight, besides releasing a number of French ships loaded with grain, thus saving France from impending famine. In a desperate conflict with a superior English force he was taken prisoner and conveyed to England, but in a few days he escaped from prison and safely crossed the channel in an open boat. Not long afterwards he took his revenge by sacking the English town of Newcastle and exacting a ransom of £700,000.

In order to give Bart a higher social position the King determined to raise him to the nobility, but the opposition of the nobles continued unabated. As Bart was rough and uncultured, they called him "the bear" and the Chevalier Forbin who undertook to present him to the King was termed "the bear-leader." On this occasion the great sailor was required to appear in a suit of cloth of gold, which was very uncomfortable, and on his way to the royal presence he is said to have employed language which was more usual on the quarter-deck than in a royal

palace. The King received him kindly, and announced that he had made him an admiral. Bart replied: "By this act your Majesty has shown true wisdom—you have done just right." A smile passed around the hall; but Louis XIV., who always knew what to say on such occasions, responded: "This is the reply of a man who knows how to estimate himself at his true value and is willing to serve his country in the future as in the past." On another occasion the King said, "Bart, I wish I had ten thousand men like you," and the sailor replied: "Your Majesty, I can very well believe it." Such outspoken self-esteem naturally led to ridicule; but Bart knew nothing of the ways of courts, and his unwavering self-confidence was one of the conditions of his heroic life.

Bart's naval career was concluded by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, but the King appointed him commandant of his native town of Dunkirk. It was a position of high honor, but it did not suit "the rover of the seas." Large sums of money passed through his hands, and he became morbidly fearful that his accounts might go astray. He had never been good at figures, and now he was in constant danger of making mistakes in summing up the reports of his subordinates. The resultant excitement brought on a fever, of which he died on the 27th of April, 1702. He lies buried before the altar of the principal church of his native city, and his statue occupies a prominent position in one of the public squares. Throughout northern France he is still a popular hero, and his biography is employed as a text-book in the primary schools.

At the time when Bart township was named the fame of the great Admiral had not begun to grow dim. He was the great hero of popular romance, and was regarded as a model of earnest

patriotism and sturdy manhood. We may also conceive of an additional reason why our forefathers felt inclined to do honor to his memory. They remembered how, in the mother-country, the higher classes had monopolized every position of honor and profit, so that a poor man had but little chance of advancing beyond the station in which he was born. Against this state of affairs they desired to protest. However it might be in Europe, they were determined that in America all men should enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities. Jean Bart—the fisherman of Dunkirk—had contended with the proudest aristocracy in the world, and had defeated them on their own chosen ground. Such a man the pioneers of Lancaster county must have delighted to honor; though they surely felt no interest in perpetuating the memory of an English Baronet of uncertain reputation like Sir William Keith, of whom our leading historians say that “before he left the province he had sunk into universal contempt.” To them the name of Bart stood for the cause of the people in its conflict with an overbearing aristocracy, and in its selection they manifested the patriotic spirit which subsequently led to the achievement of American independence.

J. H. D.

A Branch of the Eberle Family.

A German, by the name of ——— Eberle, came in his traveling years into Bohemia and settled in the neighborhood of Prague, the capital city of Bohemia. He was a lock or whitesmith by trade, and was born about the year 1595. This ——— Eberle was my great-great-great-grandfather.

Said Eberle had a son, by the name of Cassimir, who was apprenticed to a gunsmith in Prague to learn that trade. After he had finished his apprenticeship he went traveling (as was customary) through Germany, Switzerland and France, and worked in many places, in particular in Paris, for several years. In leaving France he came to the city of Deuxponte, the capital and residence of the Duke of Deuxponte, where he was induced to settle and marry. There he carried on the business of a gunsmith, and worked a good deal in the cutlery and surgeons' instrument-making line, which he acquired in France, as, also, in silversmithing. He died there, at the age of about seventy-three years. This was my great-great-grandfather.

Said Cassimir Eberle had several sons and daughters. One of the sons, by the name of Peter, learned, like all his brothers, his father's trade, and received, besides, a good education. He also went from home and traveled through Switzerland and France to improve himself in his business. After his return from abroad he settled and married in a town called Sanot-John, a place opposite Saarbruck, on the river Saar. While there for a while he was elected a teacher to the Lutheran school and Cantor in the church. Besides his engagement in the school,

which was only kept during winter time, and between school hours, he worked at his trade (cutlery and surgical instrument-making, silversmithing, etc). Said Peter Eberle had twelve sons and one daughter. All the sons received, according to those times, a good education and learned their father's trade. During a great war which waged in Germany about that time they dispersed. Some settled in Denmark, some in Sweden, some in Switzerland, and it may be that some came to America, for I saw an old, little book, printed by one, Christopher Eberle, in Philadelphia. From those settled in Copenhagen there were letters in existence among our family. Peter Eberle died at the age of some seventy years, and is buried in Sanot-John. This was my great-grandfather.

Of these twelve brethren, only the youngest two, Henry and Andreas, remained in that country. Henry, who also learned his father's trade, and acquired a good education, went traveling, and worked in particular many years in France—Marseilles, Lyons and Paris. After his return he settled in Meisenheim, a town on the river called Lauter or Nah, where the Duke of Deuxponte had a summer residence. There he married a Miss Dorothea Lauckhard, the daughter of a Lutheran minister by that name. In Meisenheim he lived and carried on his trade in the cutlery and instrument-making line, and silversmithing, for about fifteen years, when he was elected and received a call as school teacher to the Lutheran congregation in Dalheim, near Oppenheim, on the Rhine, a village belonging to the Reichsgrafshaft Falkenstine, subject to the Emperor of Germany. To said Dalheim he moved about 1732.

Besides keeping winter school and being Cantor, etc., in the church, he

had the office of Clerk of the Council and Principal Scrivener to the inhabitants of the village. He also carried on his trade, like his father, between school hours and during the summer season. He died in 1761, in his seventieth year, and his wife about seven years after him. They are buried alongside of each other in the burial place of Dalheim, on the south side of the church. Their graves are marked with two white gravestones. This Henry Eberle was my grandfather and Dorothea Eberle my grandmother.

This Henry Eberle had five sons and two daughters. The names of the sons were John Cassimir, John Frederick Lawrence, John Anton, John Henry and John George. The daughters, Anna Elizabeth and Anna Magdalena. The sons were all instructed in their father's trade and received besides a good education. To improve in their metier or art, they all traveled in foreign countries. Cassimir, after coming home again, fell sick and died when about twenty-eight years old. (Frederick see below). Anton settled in Meisenheim, was afterwards selected General Assayer of the Mint of the Chur, and also Rhenish Circles, and was to reside in Frankfort on the Mayne. He died when about sixty years of age, with consumption. Henry settled and lived for a while in Guntersblum, but afterwards removed to Dalheim, where he died also of consumption, when about fifty years old.

George settled himself at Dusseldorf, a fortified city on the river Rhine. He lived to a good, old age. Elizabeth was married to John Henry Uhl, and Magdaline to Mr. Laum, teacher of the Lutheran school in Hillesheim. A son of his, named Charles August Laum, was a celebrated Surgeon and Medicus in Guntersblum.

John Frederick L. Eberle, after he had learned his father's trade, received

a good education and studied music, in particular the playing of the organ, with an excellent organist named Helf, in Schornssheim. He went traveling and worked in Hesscassel, Smalcalden, Dresden and Leipsig, in Saxony; Prague, in Bohemia; Pest, in Hungary, and at last in Vienna, the residence of the Emperor of Austria, where he remained about three years. After an absence of seven years, he returned home to his parents in Dalheim. He was at home but a short time when he received a call from the Lutheran congregation of Hahnheim to become their school teacher, which he accepted. Being there for a while he married a Miss Mary Sneider. With her he had two children, a daughter, called Mary Eve, and a boy, who died in his infancy. Having lived several years in Hahnheim he, with his family, moved to Hahnsulzen, a place belonging to the same Government as Dalheim, where he was elected as teacher in their Lutheran school. Shortly after his removal there he lost his wife, Mary. After having been a widower for a good while he was married to Miss Sophia Catharina Neumann, late a teacher at the Lutheran school in Nierstein, on the river Rhine, near Oppenheim. The marriage ceremony was performed in Dalheim, on the 9th of July, 1758. This J. F. L. Eberle was my father, and S. C. Eberle (born Neumann) my mother. I will from now mention them as father and mother.

After my father had resided in Sulzen, after his second marriage, for about three years, his father, Henry Eberle, died, in 1761, and he was selected to become his successor. He accepted the call and moved, with his family, to Dalheim.

Being now schoolmaster to the Lutheran congregation, his duties consisted in teaching the children reading, writ-

ing, arithmetic, singing and particularly to instruct them in religion; also attend to divine worship, playing the organ, etc., etc. Besides this, he was elected Clerk to the Council of the village and scrivener to all the inhabitants, writing deeds, wills, etc., and, in general, every kind of interesting writings. He paid much attention to gardening, the vineyard, and raising all kinds of vegetables, grain, etc.

My father was born on the 24th of June, in the year 1721, in Melsenheim, and he died on the 7th of May, 1794, in his seventy-second year, and my mother was born on the 16th of March, 1734, in Nierstein, on the river Rhine. Her father was Louis Neumann, schoolmaster to the Lutheran congregation, and her mother, Elizabeth, born Kramir. She died on the 26th of December, 1827, here in Philadelphia, in her ninety-fifth year.

Said Frederick L. Eberle and Sophia Catharina (my parents) had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. They came in the following order: Wilhelmina Dorothea, Frederick Adam, Anna Gertrude, Henry Louis, Charles Louis, John Frederick, George Andreas, Henry Jacob, Maria Henrietta, Philip Peter and Charles Philip.

Frederick Adam, Henry Louis and Charles Philip died in their infancy; Wilhelmina D. was married to Mr. John C. Mattis, teacher in Boland. Anna Gertrude was married to Mr. Martin Meng, also a teacher, and assistant in my father's school. All the boys were brought up and learned their father's trade, cutler and surgeons' instrument making. Frederick worked for a while with Uncle George Eberle, in Dusseldorf; went from there to Holland, married and settled in The Hague. George Andreas traveled for some time in different places, and settled at last in Oppenheim, but was not married.

I (Charles L.) left home in my seventeenth year, went down the Rhine

to Uncle in Dusseldorf, worked with him about two years, and, with a view to go on to France, I took lessons in the French language. Leaving Dusseldorf I proceeded to Bonn, on the Rhine, worked there for a while with one, Dassler; then I took the road to France; first, through the Ellsass, worked at Colmar with one Hochstatter; then in Strasbourg with Mr. Bogner; from there I started for Paris. Worked there first with one named Morreaux, principally in fine pocket-knives, scissors and pen-knives. After that I engaged with one named Baumele, mostly in superb table-knives and forks, viroled and capped with gold and silver, ivory handles, rosewood, ebony, &c.; also, dirk-knives and in scabbards and a number of straight work.

From Mons. Baumele I went to Mons. Cuvier (Rue de Plattreiere). There I worked in the plain razor line, but they had to be good and warranted. Now, there was one certain Bridaux in a town five miles below Paris, who worked in the razor line, but all elegantly finished. Razors with many blades to one handle, with silver and gold back and talloons, etc. In his boutique, or workshop, I also worked for a while. Being now pretty well acquainted in the cutlery line, I received a note from one, Mons. Mesnau, a surgical instrument maker (au petit marche proohe Notre Dame), promising me employment only in instruments, which offer I accepted. During my stay with Mr. Mesnau the long-dreaded Revolution broke out, on the 14th of July, 1789. I myself got entangled in that business, was taken out of my rented room and forced to become a volunteer. We first stormed the Hotel of the Invalides, took arms and ammunition, etc. From there we marched to the Bastille and took it in about two hours; left all the prisoners out, hung up the Commander thereof,

and then, towards evening, the mob dispersed. A short, dangerous and disagreeable work; I hate to think of it. A few days after this the multitude went out to Versailles to bring the King to Paris. They were all armed with muskets, guns, pikes, dung forks, hay forks, even scythes straightened and put upon poles, and large knives the same, etc., etc. It looked dreadful. They took the King to the Maison de Ville (State House), where he signed a Constitution, and then returned to Versailles. The military nowhere made any resistance—they all joined the people, a few regiments excepted. After the King had left the city, in the evening, there was a great illumination throughout the whole city; in particular, the Maison de Ville was tastefully decorated. An oblong square showed the following illuminated inscription: "LOUIS XVI. ROI DES FRANCAIS ET PERE DUN PEUPLE LIBRE." The old title of the King was "Louis XVI., Roi de France and de Navarre." For a few days the green cockade was used, afterwards blue, white and red. Then the uproar subsided and some order began to reign again. After running about a week or so, Mr. Mesnau opened his boutique and we all commenced working again, as usual.

Now, in September following, a Government order was published, that all those foreigners who intended to stay in France should swear allegiance to the country or quit it, and passports should be given to them without pay. I chose the latter, took a passport and left Paris about the middle of September, 1789. Several other Germans did the same, and went with me. After a march of ten days on foot, we arrived safely in Strasbourg. Here I tarried about four weeks, worked with Mons. Weber, and made him several sets of obstetrical instruments, accord-

ing to Mons. Baudelouque, the great accoucheur, in Paris. Toward the end of October I left Strasburg, and in a few days arrived safely to my parents, in Dalheim.

During the winter I applied for permission to settle in Kirchheim-Boland, the residence of the Prince of Nassau Weilburg; having received permission, I moved there early in the next spring and on the 18th of May, 1790, was married to Miss Maria Catharina Reuter, daughter of the late Phillip Reuter and his wife Elizabeth, born Rossman. Her father was teacher at the Evangelical Lutheran school in Oppenheim. He died in the fall of 1784; her mother left this world when Maria Catharina was but an infant. Peter Reuter was an esteemed friend of my father and a distant relation.

We were established but a short time, when the war commenced between the Germans and the French. The French army came out and took Menz. Our Prince with his whole court left us and crossed the river Rhine. My principal dependence was gone; there was nothing but battles, plundering and quartering troops, German and French. I had never less than two and as many as twenty-one soldiers in my house and other troubles plenty.

Menz was taken and retaken several times and the last time early in the year 1794. As now the river Rhine was cleared by the retreat of the French army and no prospect of peace showing itself I resolved all at once to emigrate with my small family to America. I informed my brother-in-law Mattis, who resolved also to go with me with his family, so did my two brothers, George A. and Henry J. Eberle, when they heard of it. We made ourselves ready and on the 26th of April took leave of our dear parents, shipped down the river Rhine and bid good-bye to our Fatherland. In about a

week we arrived at the Hague, Holland, and put up at our brother Frederick's, who was then living in that city. Here we received news of father's death and remained till the 15th of June, when we went to Amsterdam and thence to the ship Columbia, Captain Malay. On the 5th of July we left the Texel, crossed the Atlantic, and on the 5th of September, 1794, we arrived safely before Philadelphia. On the 12th we left the ship and moved into the city. On July 15, 1795, began to work with Mr. Henry Schively, in Third, below Chestnut street, a cutler and surgeons' instrument maker, and my two brothers found employment at Mr. Eckfelt's, in Fifth street, a first rate smith.

I continued with Mr. Schively until in the spring, 1796, when, in company with my brothers, we undertook a contract with the United States to make as many bayonets and ramrods as we would like to make. We did make in all about 3,000 sets, but did do a good deal of other work in the stove line, etc. Shortly after our arrival here I wrote to my mother and desired her to come to us in America, with the remainder of our family, which she did, and arrived in the month of October, 1796, at Baltimore, from whence I brought them to Philadelphia, namely my mother, sister Gertrude Menz, a widow with two children, Henrietta and Christianna, sister Maria Henrietta, brother Philip Peter and brother Frederick, his wife, and a son Jacob, from the Hague in Holland. Now all the Eberles were in America.

The above was compiled by my father, Charles Louis Eberle, a few days previous to his illness, and given to me on his death-bed a short time before he died, with the request that I continue it for the information of the rising generations to follow.

My father's family, or, I will say our family, consisted of father and mother

and five children, two daughters and three sons. My father was born at Dalheim, on the river Rhine, in Germany, on the 1st of November, 1766, and died at Philadelphia, August 25th, 1845, after a short illness. My mother was born at Nierstein, on the river Rhine, April 1st, 1765, and died suddenly of heart disease, at Lancaster, Pa., February 6th, 1834. She gave birth to sixteen children, and had three pairs of twins. Only five of the children grew to maturity.

My sister, Johanna Fredericka, was born May 9th, 1793, died November 18th, 1853. Sister Wilhelmina Henrietta, born December 2d, 1795, died September 20th, 1837, at Lancaster, Pa., suddenly, of apoplexy. Brother John Frederick, born May 29th, 1798, died March 30th, 1818. William (myself), born September 22, 1802, the only surviving twin left, and the only remaining member of our family now in existence. My brother, Charles Phillip, born January 29th, 1805, died February 25th, 1826, in Jefferson county, near La Rayville, New York.

My father was a surgical instrument maker and followed his profession at the corner of Sixth and Commerce streets, until the year 1821, when, on account of ill health and the advice of the doctors, he purchased a fine large farm in Jefferson county, New York, and remained there five years. During that time my brother, Charles, died, after which he again returned to Philadelphia and lived there the remainder of his days.

My sister Fredericka married Jacob Lex, a wholesale merchant at Philadelphia, January 16th, 1812, and my sister Wilhelmina married the Rev. John C. Baker, minister of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, October 27, 1812. Mr. Baker was pastor of that church for seventeen years, and then received a call from the Lutheran congregation at Lancaster, which he ac-

cepted, and resided there some twenty years, and then left to take charge of a congregation at Philadelphia. He was born May 7th, 1792, and died May 27, 1859, at Philadelphia.

Jacob Lex was born May 30th, 1789, died August 18, 1853.

WILLIAM H. EBERLE,

In his 84th year.

Germantown, October 1, 1835.

Transcribed by his grandson, William

H. Eberle, October 20th, 1885.

Minutes of December Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday afternoon, December 2, 1899, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, President Steinman presiding.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The paper of the day was prepared by Dr. R. K. Buehrle, and was entitled "Reminiscences of an Immigrant," and detailed the pain and sorrow of breaking the home ties in the Old World and the trials and troubles encountered in beginning life here under many untoward circumstances.

The donations consisted of several periodical publications and a Revolutionary document, an order for thirty-six pounds of bread given by Quartermaster George Ross, Jr., to nine men of Captain Burns' company.

The following minute on the death of the late J. F. Meginness, an honorary member of the society, was offered by S. M. Sener:

"John Franklin Meginness, who was an honorary member of this society, passed into rest on November 11, 1899, at Williamsport, Pa. He was born in Colerain township, this county, on July 16, 1827. He was an indefatigable delver in historic lore, and accomplished much in preserving for the years to come great treasures in history, biography and genealogy, particularly in the West Branch Valley. His familiar signature was 'Joan of Lancaster.'"

"This society deeply regrets the loss of this great fellow-worker, and extends its condolence and sympathy to the family of the deceased, and directs that this fact be entered upon its minutes and sent to the family."

There being no further business, the society adjourned.

Trials of an Immigrant Family.

Few historians worthy of the name overlook or neglect to take account of the origin of a people or of their experiences and wanderings previous to their final settlement. Notable illustrations of this fact are supplied in the story of God's chosen people of old and of the migrations of nations in more recent times.

In our own country, it is especially important to look intently into the faces of the immigrants, seeing they are so various in origin, and grow into such a heterogeneous conglomeration. Nor should this effort to become acquainted be expended only on those who arrive in the earlier years of the eighteenth century. They, indeed, came as pilgrims to obtain religious freedom, while the later were generally impelled by their love of civil liberty. Both the earlier and the later fled from war and strove to found new homes in this, our land of plenty.

It was in the year 1844 that the assessor and collector of internal revenue, in a small town in southern or upper Germany, within half an hour of the banks of the historic Rhine, and consequently of Alsace, then French territory, received notice of his discharge from the service of the State, his dismissal from office, because of his adhesion to the party of the Left, for Germany was already feeling the throes of the Revolution of 1848. It would have been in vain to plead distinguished services as guardsman on the frontier, performed at the risk of life, wounds received there whose scars were eloquent witnesses of fidelity to duty, and of bravery in its discharge for the Fatherland. What could such

testimony avail against the accusation of being a "Freisinniger?" So Herr B. pocketed his discharge, and keenly feeling the disgrace resolved to emigrate to America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Who can realize what the patriot feels at such a forced renunciation of his native land? His little son, four years of age, his usual companion to the "bier-stube," is gently told that he cannot go along this time, for father is going very far away, and seats himself on the sill of the stable door to weep until he falls asleep. The wife and the remaining four children must remain behind, for the resolution was suddenly taken, and affairs are in an unsettled condition.

The voyage was via Havre, and among the memorable incidents was a shipwreck. Every mast was carried away by the storm, the hatches were down for three days, and not a soul was suffered on deck. Arrived in New York, a weaver by trade, his first care was to secure employment. What a change from official life to common toil! Even this was difficult to obtain, for times were hard in 1844, communication for one ignorant of the language not easy, and no one cared to lend a helping hand to the "Dutchman," as he was called. Under these circumstances, unacquainted with the language, the country, but well acquainted with the "bier-stube" and weaned from steady work by his six years' soldier and nine years' official life, it is not hard to imagine how or why Herr B. drifted.

At the close of a year the money brought over is gone. Wife and children are still in Germany, delayed through complications and struggles to save as much as possible from the wreck of his fortune. What better to do than return and bring them over? Alas, to return is to find that the sale of his property is involved in a law-

suit. Who does not know the vexations of the law's delays? What more natural than to visit his old haunts? There he meets his enemies and traducers, who are now in favor, and who waylay him on his way home to drown him in the creek that flows through the town, or to murder him in some other way. Covered with bruises and wounds, the nightwatchmen, who, fortunately, interrupted the proceedings, carry him home on a ladder, and a lawsuit follows. He is guarded at his home until he may have sufficiently recovered to appear at Court. But his wife does not mean that he shall be entangled in the meshes of the law, and persuades the watchers that their services are not needed, and when they—feeling that their prisoner is too feeble to escape—are asleep, on the first floor, he, with her aid, descends, escapes from the house, flees to the Rhine, and, with a Kronen-thaler, secures the services of a faithful ferryman to take him across the river to Zabbern, in Alsace.

He reaches Strasburg alone, and here awaits the arrival and assistance of his oldest daughter, a maiden of fifteen. All has gone well since that awful night, but who can describe the feelings of the tender girl, and the agony and cruel fears of that mother! "O, mother, what shall I do if father should die? How shall I find out where he is, and what will become of us on the ship, if we should both be sick?" How can the mother comfort her? How can she bear to part with her under such circumstances? Amid tears and embraces, she urges her to go to the aid of her father, assuring her that she will send her all the money she may need to come home should father die. You, fathers and mothers, who have not known such awful experiences, remember them when you sit in judgment on the foreigner.

The voyage was uneventful. Wilhelmina was seasick nearly all the time, and the father was an indifferent nurse. On her arrival she was hired out, first to a countryman, and soon after to entire strangers in Bristol, Pa., where we will leave her struggling with untoward circumstances, due to extreme youth and an unknown tongue.

Herr B. drifted again, finding employment now in a rubber factory in New Brunswick, a cotton mill in Connecticut, and on the streets, as a common laborer, in New York. Here let us leave him and return to his native town, Kappel, where his wife is wrestling for the purchase money for the finest house in the town, not quite completed yet, withheld in the hope that, wearied with the law's delays, she will depart the country without it. Once the first lady of the town, whom all delighted to honor, she now has public sentiment against her. But though indifferently educated, she wins in the end, and with the proceeds of the sale of the property is at length ready to leave the Fatherland with the four remaining children, of whom the eldest is twelve years old and the youngest four. It was on the 18th of June, when the children, rejoicing at the prospects of a journey to America, said good-bye to Aunt Marian, still fondly clinging to the youngest, hoping that Vetter Holzer will bring her back with him from Strasburg, whither the kind uncle accompanied them. Bellin, the little pet dog, is sold to avoid paying tax, and has been converted into a savory meal by the purchaser. "I have the money," says little eight-year-old Josephine, trudging along with a little basket, to the great chagrin of the mother, who has no patience with the child's giving away important family secrets. But the chief depository of the money, which was converted into one thousand five franc

thalers in Strasburg, the net proceeds of all their worldly possessions, was a strong belt worn around her body by the mother, and a knapsack carried by the oldest son, assisted by some of his schoolmates, who accompanied him to the landing place. The departure took place in the early dawn before sunrise, and the route was down the Rhine on a flat-boat, propelled by poling instead of rowing, carrying wood to that city. Here they are detained three days before they can make arrangements to go to Paris by diligence. Their fellow-passengers are soldiers, en route to Algiers, whose ribald songs, in a foreign tongue, and bolsterous behavior makes the mother extremely tired. Delay at Paris enabled them to see some of the sights of that great capital and to get into trouble, because the youngest son's desire for cherries got the better of him at a fruit stand, where he reached for one, surreptitiously, as he thought, but the fruit woman was too much on the alert, and would not be pacified until payment was made.

Finally the railroad train carried them from Paris through Rouen to Havre, where over two weeks' delay added to their vexation and expense, and afforded an opportunity for the youngest child to wander away, get lost while looking for Vetter Holzer, to whom she was greatly attached. All the family immediately go on a search for her, and, fortune smiling, find her about one mile away from the boarding house along the dock, asleep in the arms of a man who, pitying her crying for her uncle, picked her up, and would have kept her, had no one appeared to claim her.

Ships being scarce, they were, contrary to the terms of the contract which called for passage in a mail packet, crowded into a merchant vessel, with two masts and a half, named the Jupiter, so leaky as to require vigorous pumping every two hours of

the day and of the night. Sea sickness disabling the mother, the oldest son must take charge of affairs, and act as cook, for all the passengers must board themselves, and cook, using one stove in common. Assuming that all these people had the usual kind and quantity of human nature, and remembering the various languages, German in its different dialects, French and English, represented, it is easily seen that the scene at the tower of Babel was nowhere in comparison to those at the ship-stove just before mealtime.

Among the incidents of the voyage may be mentioned the death of a passenger, a girl twelve years of age, whose body, wrapped in sail cloth and weighted with a stone, was slid down an inclined plank into the sea, the captain having previously read the burial service.

Another interesting fact was that a stowaway, a young woman, was confined on board ship, Mrs. B. acting as midwife on the occasion.

A somnambulist, a young lady crossing the ocean with her betrothed, arose from her couch one night and so belabored him with her tongue, in such vile terms withal, nevertheless all unconscious, that the match was broken off from that very night.

Castle Garden not yet in existence, the Jupiter lands at the Sixteenth street wharf on the East River, preparatory to going on the dry dock for repairs. The emigrants' baggage, with themselves seated on the top, is transported in a cart to their hotel. The New York small boy in crowds pursues and greets them with the insulting shout of Dutch! Dutch! reinforcing this agreeable diversion by pelting them with stones en route.

And now began the search for a home and employment. Alas, Herr B. had spent most of his time at New York, seldom at work, and, consequently, in debt. After a week's stay

In New York, Mauch Chunk was suggested, and the journey by canal boat, with "a landsman," an acquaintance from the Fatherland, brought them to that hive of industry, but manual labor, shoveling coal, was too hard for the ex-collector and assessor, and so he drifted into wood-chopping in the Pine Swamp, to peddling, to ore-washing, to canal-boating. The depth of poverty was reached in one year, when all the money brought over was gone, one eight-year-old girl in the cotton mill, one thirteen-year-old son on the canal, too poor to purchase milk or sugar for the breakfast coffee, which was garnished with dry bread. Out of these depths the family was led from the village of South Easton to "the Swamps" in Bucks county, and Herr B., with his two sons, aged fourteen and seven, began to be a boatman on his own account, his entire capital consisting of a debt of \$30, which he incurred in order to purchase a horse. His wife and two daughters now tenanted in a log cabin (instead of the finest building in Kappel am Rhein, the only one having a mansard roof, and garnished with twelve large windows), in the "bush," as it was called, far from human habitation, a stranger in a strange land. For whole days they sat and wept, the mother's heart beating in the canal. But the movement was an upward one, and henceforth the family gradually attained to independence. Only two years after this a letter was sent to Germany with the proud announcement "Wir sind jetzt mit leib und seele Amerikaner," "we are now body and soul Americans."

In conclusion, it must be said that even Mrs. B., in later life, rejoiced that Herr B. was no longer collector; in short, that she was in America, where

"In fair virtue's road
The cottage leaves the palace far behind;
What is a lordling's pomp? a cumbrous
load,
Disguising oft the wretch of human
kind."

In the foregoing pictures from real life, it may be seen that the condition of poor people was far worse fifty years ago than now. That the lot of the emigrant is an unenviable one, and that he is, therefore, entitled to sympathy and aid rather than scorn and contempt. What a field this theme would afford for a Dickens!

R. K. B.

PAPERS READ

R. H. Buckle BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JANUARY 5, 1900.

FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

OLD LANCASTER.

By MRS. MARY N. ROBINSON.

OFFICERS FOR 1900.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE HESSIANS.

By MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

VOL. IV. NOS. 5 AND 6.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1900.

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OLD LANCASTER.

This paper makes no pretension to being exhaustive. Most of it is only a "twice-told tale," familiar to many of you. There is too much of interest in the early history of this fair city of ours—too much of importance—for this to be more than a brief sketch of a few prominent items which stand out in bold relief upon our record. They are only touched upon, very imperfectly, by a member of your society, who desires—

"For you, who love this fair, broad land,
In which our lot is cast—
To gather, with a reverent hand,
Some pearls which gem the Past."

So, for a few moments, let us look back. Let me give you a few glimpses of Lancaster in the last century.

"Fair city, nestling 'mid green hills,
With spires whose sweet bells chime
In notes that thro' the silence thrills
Thy tales of olden time;

"No battles scarred thy tranquil streets,
Nor stained thy soil with gore—
Yet at each step the loiterer meets
Some strange historic lore.

"Thy sons in valor bore their part,
And many a noble name
Endeared unto the Nation's heart
Lives on the rolls of Fame!"

Prior to 1708 or 1709, there were no settlements in what is now known as Lancaster county, then forming a part of Chester. A few whites, Indian traders, had their abodes along the Susquehanna. But the earliest settlers were the "Mennonites," who emigrated to America from Switzerland

and the Palatinate, about 1709, the French Huguenots, from Alsace and Lorraine, and the Scotch-Irish, who came in 1715. Part of the land on which Lancaster now stands was taken up as early as 1717. A few people were living there in 1721. These were "squatters." One of them, George Gibson by name, built and kept a tavern or "ordinary," which he called "The Hickory Tree," and which is said to have stood near what is now known as Penn Square.* Under the great tree standing near the tavern, and from which it derived its name, the Indians are said to have held their councils. By slow degrees a small hamlet grew around the spot, known variously as "Gibson's Pasture," "Indian Town," "Spring Town," and "Hickory Town." It was also known as "Waving Hills," bounded on the west by "Roaring Brook," now the "gas," formerly "Hoffman's Run." There were two swamps, the "Dark Hazel," nearly in the centre of the now city, and the "Long Swamp," in the northeastern part. Wolves and other wild animals prowled in the vicinity, and the red men roved over the hills and valleys of the country.

Of the sixty-seven county towns in the Keystone State, only three can claim a date prior to that of Lancaster. Philadelphia, then sometimes known as "Shackamaxon," with Bucks and Chester, had been founded in 1682. Lancaster dates her birth to 1730, the county having been organized the preceding year, and its name given by John Wright, after the county in England, from which (in 1714) he came. Until August, 1730, the courts were held at Postlethwait's tavern, where, on August 5, 1729, the seven-

*Rupp says it was on what is now East King street, where Slaymaker's tavern afterwards stood. In olden times it was the site of an Indian wigwam, and nearby was a fine spring. Gibson's sign of a hickory tree was painted about 1722.

teen original townships of the county were named and their boundaries defined. Until this date, it had been understood that the landed right for the "Townstead" had been vested in the Proprietaries, and was unsurveyed land. But it had passed into the hands of Andrew Hamilton. The plan for the town was made in March, 1730, when "in the island of Pennsylvania, in Conestoken," the city was laid out. There was an open square in its centre, as in other old towns of the State, crossed at right angles by the two principal streets on which loyalty bestowed the names of "King" and "Queen." "Duke," "Prince," "Orange," "Charlotte" and "Ann" followed; love of nature spoke in "Chestnut," "Walnut," "Lime" and "Mulberry," while love of country gave the English Lancaster a namesake in the New World—that same love of country which in later years was to make the new-born city a centre of patriotism and devotion to the cause of Independence.

A lot, 66 feet square, in the heart of the city, at the intersection of King and Queen streets, was purchased from Andrew Hamilton and Ann, his wife, for the consideration of 2s. 6d. Here the first Court House was erected. It was built of brick, which also formed the floor of the court room, and in 1750 Michael Stump carved and placed over the President's chair the effigy of the King's coat of arms of Great Britain.

Small though the building was, it was the scene of much of historic importance. Here, in 1744, was held the great conference and treaty between the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New York, and the representative of many Indian tribes. Here, probably, was held the conference with the Six Nations in 1757.

The next public building which seems to have been erected was a county jail, in 1739, built of logs. In 1744, Thomas Poultney was directed to make a pair

of stocks and erect a pillory in such place as will be approved.*

Religion was not neglected in those early days. James Hamilton donated lots of land to the various churches. The Reformed congregation built a log church in 1736. The establishment of the Lutherans began in 1730. The Episcopalians held services as early as 1717 and 1729, but the parish of St. James was organized in 1744. The Moravians founded St. Andrew's Church in 1744. On its front wall was a carved tablet bearing this legend: "1746, Kysset-den Sohn. Psz. Gloria Pleurae." This stone is now built into the side wall of the present church. The stone chapel, built in 1746, is still standing, and is in use. In 1742 St. Mary's Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) was begun. The Presbyterians date back to 1763, and the Hebrews had a congregation and cemetery as early as 1747, the third in point of age in the United States. In their quiet graveyard are interred the parents of Rebecca Gratz, the heroine of "Ivanhoe."

In 1754 Lancaster contained 500 houses and 2,000 inhabitants. It had been incorporated as a borough in 1742. Its first newspaper, the Lancaster Gazette, was issued by H. Miller and S. Holland in 1752. It was published fortnightly, in parallel columns, German and English.

The first school of which we have record is in 1748, under Jacob Loeser, organist and sexton of the Lutheran Church. He had "a free dwelling in part of the school house, use of part of the school lot, ten cords of wood, half being hickory, and the sum of £10 in silver," as his salary.

*The first case tried before a petit jury was that of Morris Cannady, for the theft of £14 7s. He was sentenced to restore the amount stolen, and "to receive twenty-one stripes on his bare back, well laid on." Unable to pay the fine imposed and the costs, he was sent to jail for one year and then sold for six years, to John Lawrence, for the sum of £18.

LIBRARY OF
CALIFORNIA

(101)

Very curious were some of the laws and customs of "ye olden time."

The Clerk of Common Council supplied the fat oil daily to the Constable for the use of the street lamps on such nights as the moon did not shine. Corporation moonlight, as it was called, held good as late as 1864.

Owners of geese who kept them yoked were exempted from responsibility in case they trespassed on other people's property, as land owners were supposed to keep their fences in good condition to prevent the geese from entering.

Colored persons were compelled to register within twenty-four hours of coming into town, or pay a fine of \$1.00 for every day they remained, or else go to jail.

Markets were to be held twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday, forever in the lot granted for that use, and two fairs therein every year, in June and October.

All labor, except of necessity, was forbidden on the Sabbath, or First Day, under penalty of a fine of 20s. for the use of the poor.

It was forbidden to fire guns in the streets, or to play ball at the Court House.*

The "Inns" of Lancaster were of importance in "ye olden time." Their landlords were among the most prominent and influential citizens. Their sign-boards made the streets a regular picture gallery. "The Red Lion," where Jefferson, the elder, opened a theatre, in 1830; the "Leopard," or "Spotted Cat," built in 1765; the "Fountain Inn," 1758, now the "Lincoln," where Court was held from 1781 to 1784; "The Grape," 1741; the

*In the graveyard connected with one of the churches of the city the interment of persons of illegitimate birth was prohibited. In the burial record of the Moravian Church the interment of a still-born infant is thus noted: "Buried in silence."

"Swan," of the same year; the "Eagle," 1754; the "Black Horse," 1736; the "Indian Queen," 1760; the "Plough," 1748; the "William Pitt," the "General Wayne," the King of Prussia," the "Bear" and the "Cross Keys," 1730, are notable.

A little anecdote from the Journal of March 25, 1796, will show how the "ordinaries" were regarded:

"A man and his wife were traveling. They sat down by the road, exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed, 'I wish I was in heaven.' The husband replied, 'I wish I was at the tavern.' 'Oh, you old rogue,' says she, 'you always want to get the best place.'"

In 1750 Lancaster is said to have been "remarkable for its wealth and for possessing the best and most intelligent society to be found in America." Even in those early days it was a manufacturing place, and Governor Pownall, visiting the borough in 1754, noted that "a manufactory is here of guns." Whitelock, a Quaker, had a brewery in 1745. Caspar Shaffner, in 1744, was a "blue dyer." In 1772 Caspar Singer had a tannery in operation. Stockings were also made here, and, while the mitted hands of our good foremothers knit many a pair out of yarn, in their spare moments, they also used silk. Witness the following letter from Charles Norris to Susannah Wright:

"April 19, 1759.

"I cannot omit mentioning that when Gen'l Amherst was in Town, one Day, his Broth'r was drinking Tea with us when, as a curiosity, thy Silk Stockings was produced and my Brother, taking Notice that he seemed much pleased with them, propos'd presenting them to the Gen'l as the 1st pair made here, the Eggs hatched, Balls wound, Silk twisted and Stockings wove in the Province of Pensilv'a. And on the reception he expressed surprise at

the perfection of the first, and declared he would not put them on till he had the pleasure of waiting on his Majesty on his return, (if, please God, he should live to see that day), when he did protest he would display them to the full, and drank the Lady's health who made them."

There seems to have been some difficulty in securing vegetable seeds, as he thus discourses in rhyme:

"When Frogs and Flies, the Land Possess,
To Moderate the Cold's Excess,
By croaking throat and Huming Wing,
Gladly to welcome the approaching Spring,
When They their watery Council hold,
And these salute with Bussings Bold,
We may conclude the Winter's past
And General Spring approaches fast;—
Which brings to mind the Gardiner's care,
To plant and see all things rare,
And first we think of Colliflower's tast.
To see its Seed with utmost hast,
And we not regale our watery Chaps,
With its delicious tast and food,
For fear the season, she'd Relaps,
Weh sure wo'd put in Dudgeon mood.
Then, how shall I the Sequel tell,
When those Possest with Seed won't sell?"

"CHAS. NORRIS.

"February 15, 1732."

During the French and Indian Wars, between 1754 and 1765, men from Lancaster were enrolled in the Colonial forces. In 1755 preparations were made to build a fort or block house on the north side of the town, between Queen and Duke streets, as a protection against the Indians. March 29, 1757, they made a breach at Rocky Springs, where one man was killed and eleven taken prisoners.

Up to this date, however, her annals are chiefly of local interest; but now the "Inland City" begins to make history.

From her nest, in the green hills, Lancaster had heard, as from afar, the

low mutterings of the storm which culminated in the Revolution. The passage of the Boston Port bill, March, 1774, aroused the colonies to indignation. A meeting of the citizens was called at the Court House, June 15, 1774, to protest against the bill, and on July 9, 1774, in advance of the famous Mecklenberg Declaration, which was not issued until May 31, 1775, the men of Lancaster

"Resolved, That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and to our posterity to oppose, with decency and firmness, every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges."

A "close union of the Colonies" was also recommended.

In December, 1774, a Committee of Observation was elected. They called themselves the "Committee of the Association of the Continental Congress." They allowed no tea to be sold upon which the stamp tax had been paid; they closed a dancing school, as being unsuitable to the times, and, when the news from Lexington came, the Association of the Freemen solemnly agreed "to defend and protect the religious and civil rights of this and our sister colonies with our lives and fortunes to the utmost of our abilities against any power whatsoever that shall attempt to deprive us of them." They then organized themselves into companies, to "acquaint themselves with military discipline and the art of war." They then made arrangements to secure powder, rifles, muskets and bayonets.

On July 4, 1776, a convention of the Associators of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster, to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the battallions and forces of the colony. Daniel Roberdean and James Ewing were elected. Over this convention George Ross presided.

This date marked the birth of a new nation. On it the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and to this paper, on August 2, 1776, George Ross, lawyer, soldier and patriot, in bold and strong characters, affixed his signature. He knew, as did his colleagues, that in case of failure he might say that he was signing his own death warrant. "We are fighting," he said to his son, "with halters around our necks, but we will win." Lancaster has not forgotten him. A pillar and tablet, erected by the Lancaster County Historical Society, marks his country home. A stained glass window is his memorial in St. James' Church. His grave is in Christ Church Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Of the 7,357 militia and 22,198 Continentals furnished by Pennsylvania from 1775 to 1783, Lancaster county furnished her full quota. "Nine regiments complete and very reputably officered," says Rupp, "were raised." A close estimate of the population of the borough in 1775 would give about 3,000, and of these many served in the army.

Many prisoners of war were confined in Lancaster. At times as large a number as 2,000 were in the town, lodged in the barracks, which were subsequently enclosed by a strong stockade. The officers were lodged in one of the public houses. Most notable among them was Major John Andre. Some of the Hessians, captured at Trenton, settled in the county. Some married, and in the church records of such marriages is the statement, "By permission of his commanding officer."

The Continental Congress met in Lancaster on September 27, 1777. The town became famous as a place of supplies for the American forces. Rifles, blankets and clothing were manufactured here. In 1777 Paul Zantzinger furnished General Wayne's men with

650 suits of uniform. Powder was stored here in large quantities, sometimes as much as twenty tons being on hand.

As was but natural, party spirit ran high. Thomas Barton, rector of St. James' Church, loyal to his ordination vows, prayed for the King and the Royal family, and used the prayers ordered by the Parliament, though threatened with violence and death. Finally the church was forcibly closed, and its doors and windows boarded up. He worked faithfully among his own people and among the Indians.

Christopher Marshall, in his "Remembrancer," gives many accounts of events in the daily life of our forefathers. He tells us that President Hancock was in town in 1777; that Lafayette was here on January 29 and February 6, 1778. He notes that three grand balls were given, attended by "a great number of fops, fools, etc., of both sexes." The Hessian Band was paid £15 for each night. Cards were played at \$100 a game, and at one ball every subscriber paid \$300. His Christmas dinner for 1777 consisted of "roast turkey, plain plum pudding and minced pies." He complained that "this is a strange age and place in which I now dwell, because nothing can be had cheap, but lies, falsehood and slanderous accusations." Butter, owing to the depreciation of the Continental currency, was \$40 a pound; milk, 66 cents a quart; bread, \$4 a loaf; a broom, \$4; a skein of thread, \$2, and, when he, in company with three others, Caspar Shaffner, Daniel Whitelock and Jacob Miller, drank three pints of Madeira, the cost was \$150. He tells how five men were punished for horse stealing. They were whipped and pilloried, and one had his ears cut off (cropped). He complains bitterly of the poor servants to be had, and, in short, is very entertaining.

There are some of the garments worn in those days still in existence. The brocades worn by the ladies were heavy and rich, of a quality seldom seen in these days. Many of them were cut low, and a "neckerchief" of fine lace, silk or net covered the shoulders. Caps, as a "sign of some degree," adorned the heads. Shoes were made of silk or Damask, and often of the material of the gowns. Patches were very much worn. Fans were very elaborate. One, in the possession of Miss S. J. Myer, is said to have been carried at the "Meschianza," in Philadelphia. It is made of paper, with ladies in hoops adorning it. The ivory handle is evidently of Chinese origin. It folds in such a way as to resemble the handle of a cane. She also has a pair of the brilliant shoe buckles worn by the beaux of the period. Wigs and perukes, white silk hose, gold or jeweled knee-buckles waistcoats, with silver buttons; lace cravats, some costing £5, made their costumes as expensive as that of the women. But these clothes were handed down as heirlooms from one generation to another. Of this there is proof in our Court records of wills. On August 10, 1746, one, John Rees, bequeathed to Robert Miller, "my Plush Brichas and silver knee Bukels." Trousers did not come into general use until after Revolutionary times. In 1745 Martha Scott left to her daughter, Elizabeth Buchanan, "one creap gown," to her daughter, Mary Donnell, "a Brown Fleming petticoat." August 11, 1742, Cornealus Monohen leaves to Samuel Boyd "my best Suit of Cloaths, which is one new light coloured coat and one lining Hughaback Gackett and Linnon Drawers." In April, 1766, James Dunlap bequeaths to Moses Dunlap "my Clarret Coat and Black Wescoat," and to Robert Dunlap "my setowt coat and

Ratteen Coat." June 22, 1768, George Fleming leaves to Rebecca Fleming "one Gold Ring."

Some of the costumes worn by the men and women of those by-gone days are still to be seen. One "a petticoat," of green satin, over which was worn a brocade "polonese," in Dolly Varden colors, is in the possession of the wife of the rector of St. James'. It belonged to an ancestress of hers, the personal friend of Martha Washington. A number of commissions, signed with the bold characters of John Hancock, are carefully guarded. One is in the hands of the Weaver family.

In the family of Mr. Wm. H. Thackara has been preserved for four generations a miniature of beautiful Peggy Shippen, and a letter to Martha Washington from Benedict Arnold, the arch-traitor, the would-be Iscariot of America.

Several autograph letters of Washington, who visited this city in 1791, are to be found among us. His liqueur case, which he presented to Judge Yeates, is among the most prized possessions of Mrs. S. B. Carpenter. It originally held nine cut-glass bottles, of which four still remain. And a tiny lock of hair from his venerated head is in the hands of Miss S. J. Myer. In our city, too, Washington was first called "The Father of the Country." This appeared in a German almanac, printed by Francis Bailey, in 1779. Its frontispiece was a portrait of Washington on a medalion, in the hand of Fame, who, with the other hand, holds to her lips a bugle, from which are issuing the words, "Des Landes Vater."

With 170 years of history behind her, Lancaster has many sons whom she delights to honor. Lindley Murray, the grammarian, was born in 1745 in the county which one of our Presidents once called "a State in itself."

Benjamin West, born in 1733, passed much of his early life in this city, and here he painted his first picture, "The Death of Socrates." A portrait of Adam Reigart is from his brush, as is the sign of the old tavern, "The Hat," now worn and defaced by age and exposure. Here, too, was born Robert Fulton, in 1765; Gen. Edward Hand, the friend and companion of Washington; Gen. Henry Miller, of Revolutionary fame; Col. Samuel Atlee, Gen. Andrew Porter, Gen. John Clark, Wm. Henry, and his son, Judge John Joseph Henry; William Barton, who designed the great seal of the United States; Judge Jasper Yeates, Edward Shippen, and David Ramsay, the historian. Such are a few of the names on the roll of honor, while, in later days. Bishop Samuel Bowman, as Churchman; Major General John F. Reynolds, as soldier; James Buchanan, as President, and Thaddeus Stevens, as statesman, are names familiar to all of us—

"They do not need our praising,
For in all hearts is cherished every
name!"

"With the long line that files into Death's
portal
They pass, with honor blazoned on
each breast;
They camp afar, upon the Plains Im-
mortal,
Each in his tent of Rest!"

MARY N. ROBINSON.

Minutes of January Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman in the chair.

The role of officers was called and the minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from James Ewing Miffin, of Columbia, and Clayton H. Ranck, of Lancaster city.

The paper of the day, "Glimpses of Lancaster in the Last Century" was prepared and read by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson. It was a general survey of the city from an historical standpoint since its founding. A vast array of facts were collected and presented briefly, but conveying a good idea of the more important events, persons and other notable things in our history. The thanks of the Society were extended to the writer for her paper.

The Secretary then read his annual report, in which the work of the Society during the past year and its present condition were reviewed. It was shown to have been both successful and prosperous, and a number of suggestions were advanced which it was thought might promote the success and prosperity of the organization.

The report of the Treasurer, B. C. Atlee, Esq., was read by the Secretary in the absence of that gentleman. It showed the financial condition of the Society to be in excellent shape, with a comfortable balance in the treasury and no debts outstanding.

The report of the Librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq., was presented and briefly

detailed the additions that had been made to that department of the Society during the year.

A motion was made and carried to give the Young Men's Christian Association the sum of \$15 for the use of the room in which the Society meets. It deserves to be stated that the Y. M. C. A. makes no charge for rent.

The January meeting being the one at which the officers of the Society for the current year are elected, a motion was made to go into such election. The following names were proposed and there being no opposition they were all unanimously elected:

President: George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans, Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D. D.; Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer; Treasurer, B. C. Atlee, Esq.; Librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Executive Committee, W. U. Hensel, R. M. Reilly, G. F. K. Erisman, Sarah B. Carpenter, Rev. J. W. Hassler, Monroe B. Hirsh, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, W. A. Heitzhu, Simon P. Eby and Dr. J. W. Houston.

The attendance was unusually good, the main feature being the large number of ladies present.

There being no further business before the Society a motion to adjourn was carried.

Officers for 1900.

President.

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL EVANS,

Dr. JOSEPH H. DUBBS.

Recording Secretary.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Corresponding Secretary.

Miss MARTHA B. CLARK.

Librarian.

SAMUEL M. SEINER.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN C. ATLEE.

Executive Committee.

W. U. HENSEL,

REV. D. W. GERHARD,

R. M. REILLY,

GEO. F. K. ERISMAN,

SARAH B. CARPENTER,

REV. J. W. HASSLER,

MONROE B. HIRSH,

W. A. HEITSHU,

DR. J. W. HOUSTON,

SIMON P. EBY.

Secretary's Annual Report.

A resolution passed by this society at its last annual meeting requires that the Secretary shall at each January meeting submit a report bearing on the society's work during the preceding year, as well as offer such suggestions and observations as he may deem relevant and expedient. It is in accordance with that requirement that your Secretary submits the following remarks:

During the past twelve months our society has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Our present comfortable quarters have drawn a liberal attendance of members to our monthly meetings; not so many, it is true, as we would like to see there, but as many, perhaps, as we could reasonably expect. Indeed, so many of our members reside in the city that it would inconvenience them but little, and might benefit them considerably, if they were more regular in their attendance.

I am sure those of us who are accustomed to come to every meeting find it pleasant as well as profitable to do so. It would lend more encouragement to the working members and make the Society better known.

I regret to say that we have taken in very few new members during the past year—entirely too few. During the first year or two of our existence, new applications for membership were received at every meeting; latterly it has not been so. It has always seemed strange to me that in such an intelligent community like ours, such an organization should have so restricted a membership. Even though persons could not attend our meetings regu-

larly, there ought to be enough of the spirit of historical inquiry abroad to lead more people, both men and women, to lend a helping hand to further the purposes of such an organization. The small sum of one dollar annually ought not to deter anyone from joining our ranks. How we can best enlist a larger public interest in our work is the all important problem, and I most earnestly commend this question to the consideration of the membership. Perhaps if every one was to make an effort to bring in new members the difficulty would be overcome. If each member could bring along a single recruit our membership would be doubled within the year. I am sure there are scores of intelligent men and women in this county who would join our ranks if asked. It is the dues from the members that pay our printing bills and other necessary expenses, consequently a certain number of members is an imperative necessity. We have, besides, lost a few members through the non-payment of dues. They received our publications, but gave us nothing in return and we were in self-defense compelled to drop them.

But in spite of these questions of membership and dues the Society has held its own. We have issued about the usual number of pamphlets, sometimes putting the proceedings of two months into one, in order to reduce the expense. The report of our Treasurer will show that the Society, through the economical measures adopted, has a larger balance in his hands than it had one year ago. He deserves the thanks of the Society for his careful management of its finances and he should be left in charge as long as he is willing to serve us.

During the past year the literary work of the Society has been well maintained, albeit sometimes with a little difficulty. There has been trouble

to secure original papers to be read before the Society and it has upon some occasions been only through considerable difficulty that your Secretary has succeeded in securing some literary production to be read at our meetings. We have many members capable of doing excellent work, and it is matter for regret that they do not give the Society the benefit of their abilities in this direction. I sincerely hope there will be a greater readiness hereafter on the part of members in volunteering their services.

Several methods suggest themselves to me that would overcome the difficulty. First, endeavor to have at least a dozen members volunteer at the beginning of the year to each prepare one or more papers. If they cannot be secured in that way then let the Executive Committee, or a special committee, if you please, assign work to certain members. While there is no special distinction attached to the preparation and reading of these papers, the desire to help along the cause of historical research, and the pleasure in knowing that we have each cast our mite into the general stock of local history, will be sufficient reward. I think we all feel that way.

But with all the drawbacks experienced a dozen or more articles have appeared in our publications since our last annual meeting, and that, I think, is doing very well. Indeed, when we contrast the year's results with those which have emanated from our sister societies, near and remote, I find none have done more in this direction, so far at least as the volume of their work is concerned. It has mainly been honest, conscientious work, too, and creditable to the Society. While this would seem to smack overmuch of self praise, I believe the facts warrant the statement; and in further proof of this I may add that requests come from

many quarters for individual pamphlets, while a few libraries in other States get them regularly.

The additions to our collection of books and papers have not been very large during the year; still some valuable things have been donated to the Society, while by our system of exchanges we are gradually accumulating a valuable collection of papers and documents. This feature should be encouraged in every possible manner, because such a collection is a point around which the Society can always rally, it being the most valuable material asset we have.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
Secretary.

Librarian's Report.

The Librarian reports that during the year there were added to the catalogue of the museum and library 62 numbers, composed of the following: Four bound volumes, 67 pamphlets, one autograph document, 20 miscellaneous articles, two curios for museum, 44 old almanacs, making total of 143 articles; lot of engravings and newspaper clippings.

Since September all the possessions of the society which were in the hands of the Librarian have been deposited in the meeting room of the society, in a large chest and box.

All of which is submitted.

S. M. SENNER, Librarian.
Lancaster, January 5, 1900.

Treasurer's Report.

The following statement shows the condition of the Treasury of the Lancaster County Historical Society at the present time:

January 3, 1899.	Dr.
Balance in Treasurer's hands	\$ 35.35
Receipts during 1899.....	126.03
Total cash received	\$161.38
Cr.	
Expenditures during 1899	\$ 97.71
Balance in Treasury January 5, 1900.....	\$ 63.67
Number of members in arrears,	31.
Amount due by members,	\$52.
Number of members,	118.
B. C. ATLEE, Treasurer.	
January 5, 1900.	



THE HESSIANS.

Wilhelm V., of Hesse-Cassel, fought on the side of Sweden during the thirty-years' war, for which he was put under the ban of the empire. The successors of Wilhelm V. pursued the practice he had begun of hiring out Hessian soldiers to fight in the service of foreign Princes, a practice by which the finances of the State were considerably augmented at the expense of the welfare and morality of the people, although in some instances it led to the formation of important alliances on the part of the reigning House.

The Landgraf Friedrich in 1730 had become King of Sweden, in right of his wife, the Princess Ubrike Eleanor, sister of Charles XII. His brother, Wilhelm VIII., to whom he resigned his Hessian territories, fought under the British and Hanoverian flag in the Seven-Years' War, and gained considerable renown for himself and his troops during the course of the war. Wilhelm's son, Friedrich II., persevered in the same course, and kept up a splendid court on the proceeds of the pay, amounting to £2,000,000, which the British Government gave him for the services of 16,992 Hessians, who fought against the Americans in the war of independence.

Although we are accustomed to call all the German soldiers in the service of George III. during our Revolutionary War Hessians, they were not all from that country, but from various minor German States, as the following table shows:

The number of troops sent to America by each of the German States, and the number returned to the State after the war, as follows:

Brunswick sent	5,723
Returned in 1783	2,708
Did not return	3,015
Hesse-Cassel sent	16,992
Returned in 1783 and 1784	10,992
Did not return.....	6,000
Hesse-Hanau sent	2,422
Returned in 1783	1,441
Did not return	981
Anspach-Bayreuth sent	2,353
Returned in 1783	1,183
Did not return	1,170
Waldeck sent	1,225
Returned in 1783	506
Did not return	720
Anhalt-Zerbst sent	1,152
Returned in 1783	984
Did not return	168
Total number sent	29,867
Total number returned	17,813
Total number who did not return	12,554
Of the 12,554 who did not return—	
Killed and died of wounds.....	1,200
Died of illness and accident.....	6,854
Deserted	5,000
Total	12,554

I quote the following letter as of interest, showing the opposition of Frederick the Great to the hiring of German soldiers to aid the English. It is addressed to his nephew, the Margrave of Anspach:

Potsdam, this October the 24th, 1777.
Monsier, My Nephew:

I owe to your Most Serene Highness that I never think of the present war in America without being struck with the eagerness of some German Princes to sacrifice their troops in a quarrel which does not concern them. My astonishment increases when I remember in ancient history the wise and general aversion of our ancestors to wasting German blood for the defense of foreign rights, which even became a law in the German State. But I perceive that my patriotism is running away with me, and I return to your Most Serene Highness' letter of the 14th, which excited it so strongly. You ask for free passage for the recruits and baggage which you wish to send to the corps of your troops in the service of Great Britain, and I take the liberty of observing that if you wish them to go to England, they will not even have to pass through my States, and that you can send them a shorter way to be embarked. I submit this idea to the judgment of your Most Serene Highness, and am none the less with all the tenderness I owe you. Monsieur my Nephew, from Most Serene Highness' good uncle.

FRIDERIK.

England advanced two months' pay and provided all transportation from the first day's march. The debates in the British Parliament often alluded to the avarice of the German Princes. The Hessian officers, while waiting for the transport ships to take them to America, spent the time in exercising the soldiers, and, in spite of the weather, the men were drilled daily, often in the deep snow. Lieutenant General Philip von Heister, an old officer, who had served in the Seven-Years' War with credit, was in command of the first division. Liberal promises were the reward of the American soldiers;

twenty dollars and 100 acres of land were guaranteed to every private and non-commissioned officer. The Germans who were sent to America brought to their own country much useful knowledge of actual war, and the Hessians who had fought in America were among the best soldiers in the German army during the French Revolution.

Recruiting officers were active all over Germany. Spendthrifts, loose livers, drunkards and such as made political trouble, if not more than sixty years old, of fair health and stature, were forced into the ranks. The present of a tall, strapping fellow was at that time an acceptable compliment from one prince to another, and in every regiment were many deserters from the service of the neighboring States. With this mixed rabble the honest peasant German lad was forced from his plow. Johann Gottfried Seume, who attained prominence as a writer, was a victim of the recruiting system (he was a theological student at Leipzig and was arrested at Bach, on his way to Paris). He writes: "No one was safe from the grip of the sellers of souls. The Landgrave of Cassel, the great broker of men of the time, undertook, through his recruiting officers, and in spite of my protestations, the care of my future quarters, on the road to Ziegenhayn, to Cassel and thence to the New World. Persuasion, cunning, deceit, force, all served. No one asked what means were used to the damnable end. Strangers of all kinds were arrested, imprisoned, sent off. They tore up my academic matriculation papers, as being the only instrument by which I could prove my identity. At last I fretted no more. One can live anywhere. You can stand what so many do. My comrades when at Ziegenhayn, where we waited to be sent to America,

were a runaway son of the Muses, from Jena; a bankrupt tradesman from Vienna, a fringe-maker from Hanover, a discharged Secretary of the post-office from Gotha, a monk from Wurzburg, an upper steward from Meiningen, a Prussian Sergeant of Hussars, a cashiered Hessian Major, from the fortress itself, and others of like stamp." Seume writes that he had hopes of promotion, which were shattered by the end of the war. As in times of peace, no one who was not noble could aspire to be anything more than a Sergeant Major.

When the news that the Hessians had been hired out to England for the purpose of putting down the rebellion was heard in America, it greatly increased the irritation of the Colonies. Hesse-Cassel and Brunswick were first approached, when George III. found the need of soldiers, and he offered not only a subsidy for their troops, but treaties of alliance and protection. For each man England agreed to pay thirty marks, a German coin of the value of one shilling and four pence. For every man killed, wounded or captured or made unserviceable by wounds or sickness, a like sum was to be paid, and like provision was made for those lost in sieges or by infectious disease on shipboard, but for deserting no compensation was to be made. They were to take an oath of service to the King of England, thus putting them under double allegiance to their own sovereign and to that of Great Britain. Food and clothing were to be supplied just as to the British army. The forage money paid to the officers was a handsome addition to their regular pay. General Von Reidesdal was said to have saved 15,000 thalers from this source on his return to Germany. A thaler is worth 0.726 cents. On the voyage to America their quarters were very crowded, and each man had a small mattress, a pillow and a woollen cov-

erlet, and every six a wooden spoon and a tin-cup. The food consisted of peas and bacon on Sundays, four pounds for six men; soup, butter and cheese on Mondays, four pounds of meat, three pounds of suet for pudding and one-half pound of raisins. This was repeated on Wednesday and the rest of the week. Every six men received daily four cans of small beer and a cupful of rum, which was often increased by an exchange for bread and cheese. Every soldier had a prayer book in his knapsack, and men and officers were in the habit of daily pious exercises. They set sail on the 7th of May and reached Sandy Hook on August 17th.

The Germans were heartily welcomed by the English, and gave glowing descriptions of the harbor in New York. The first move was to remove all silver from their uniforms, just as the British had done, to lessen the risk from the American riflemen. Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton inspired confidence in his people and thrilled them with emotion. Even to this day, when an unexpected and joyful event is to be related, the speaker who, perchance, knows not the origin of the proverb, exclaims "Great news from the Jerseys!"

The Hessians lost their leader, Colonel Rall. He paid with his life the penalty of his carelessness. In surrendering his sword, he begged Washington to be kind to his men. Rall died the same evening, and was buried with due ceremony in the Presbyterian churchyard at Trenton. The Hessians lost their Colonel, and, in addition, 17 were killed, 78 wounded and 84 officers and 25 musicians and 729 enlisted men were taken prisoners; in all 963 men. The Americans lost two killed and two frozen, and four or five wounded. Washington gave the Hessians all their baggage, with their

packs, unsearched. They were amazed at the generosity of the General, so opposite to their own conduct, and called him a good rebel. On the Hessian standards taken at Trenton were engraved these words, 'Nescit Pericula.' A fearlessness of danger was not displayed in the battle when the standards were taken, and the following poem was written at that time:

"The man who submits without striking
a blow,
May be said, in a sense, no danger to
know;
I pray, then, what harm, by the humble
submission
At Trenton, was done to the standard
of Hessian."

Col. Karl Emil Kurp von Donop was one of the most distinguished of the Hessian Colonels. He was shot and fatally wounded at the battle of Red-bank, where he was found by Captain du Plessis, a French officer under General Green. He lived three days after the attack, and begged to be warned when death was near. "It is an early end to a fair career," said Donop, "but I die the victim of my ambition and the avarice of my sovereign."

On May 8, 1777, when Washington's headquarters were at Morristown, N. J., he issued an order forbidding the playing of cards among the soldiers under penalty of a court-martial. Old General von Heister used to say, "Isht dakes de veek to fool der Deutche; isht dakes de day to fool de Anglees; isht dakes der tyfel to fool de rebel; but all together couldn't fool de Lord." So it is with Mr. Washington. However easily he may bait old Witherspoon, Billy Livingston, Jacky Jay and some of the other pious ones, who are hanging on the rear of his moral forces, when the time comes, he'll find he can't "fool the Lord with pretended piety or Presbyterian general orders." It is said General Kuy-

phausen, in an engagement, was careful to guard his old comrade, General Von Steuben, from danger, and commanded his men not to fire when Steuben exposed himself at close quarters.

When Landgrave Frederick II. called Lieutenant General Philip Von Hiester to command the Hessian forces, he did so in these terms:

"Hiester, you must go along to America."

"Very well, Your Most Serene Highness, but I take the liberty of making a few remarks."

"And what may they be?"

"First, my debts must be paid, my wife and children must be taken care of until I come back, and, if I should fall, my wife must have a pension."

When the Landgrave had smilingly assented, Hiester cried out:

"Now, Your Serene Highness shall see what this old head and these bones can do."

On the morning of March 20th, 1777, a young woman passing an evacuated house in Woodbridge, N. J., saw, through the window, a drunken Hessian soldier, who had strayed from his party. There being no men within less than a mile of the town, she went home, dressed herself in man's apparel, and, armed with an old firelock, returned to the house, entered it and took the Hessian prisoner, whom she soon stripped of his arms and was leading him off, when she fell in with the patrol guards of a New Jersey regiment, stationed near Woodbridge, to whom she delivered her prisoner. I quote the above, showing bravery and devotion to country in a woman, even if the poor soldier was in a condition not to show his military training. Great crowds congregated to see the Hessians wherever they were, as their reputation had spread far and wide. Many expected to see wild robbers and murderers, with terrible angry faces—

devils in human form—and beheld only instead neat soldiers, preserving, even in their misfortune, cleanliness, order and discipline. They were looked upon with astonishment and sometimes with anger. On their return from Virginia, when the Hessian and British soldiers were allowed to go on parole to Philadelphia, to be exchanged by General Howe, they were frequently threatened with violence by the mobs. Corporal Ruben, a Hessian soldier, says in his diary: "Big and little, young and old, looked at us sharply. The old women cried out that we ought to be hanged for coming to America to rob them of their freedom, while others brought us bread and wine. Washington had ordered our American guard to march us through the city of Philadelphia, but the mob was so rough and threatening that the commander said the Hessians will go to the barracks, and then drove the mob off." Washington quieted the people by posting a notice, in which he said the Hessians had not come voluntarily, but under order, and they should be treated as friends and not as enemies. On the 8th of June, 1777, the men were taken to Lancaster, where they worked during the summer on the farms. Congress paid them in money the value of their rations and the farmers gave them their meals and pay beside, but any one who allowed a Hessian prisoner to escape was fined \$200—paper dollars. On the King's birthday, June 4, the British troops imprisoned in the barracks in Lancaster celebrated the day with great excesses, finally driving off the guard of fifteen men, where five were killed and wounding some of the prisoners. Again we hear of the Hessian prisoners in Lancaster, after the surrender of Burgoyne, when they were sent from New York to Virginia, where they were pardoned.

Elking tells the following story:

"When the Hessian prisoners were being taken from Lancaster to Winchester, in the autumn of 1777, and came to the boundaries of Virginia, the Pennsylvania escort refused to march further, and would not set foot on the sacred soil. In fact, they dispersed, and all went home. The escorting company, which should have come to meet them from Winchester, had not arrived. The Captain who had been in command of the Pennsylvanians was a man of great presence of mind and of equal confidence in human nature. He told the Hessians, whose affection he had won by his humanity, that they must march on without an escort, as he should hurry forward to Winchester. He trusted to the prisoners, promising them good treatment on their arrival. So he departed. The prisoners, if such they can be called, whom none constrained, marched on in an orderly manner. On the third day the old Captain came back, with an escort of Virginians, and found all the Hessians present at roll call, though some unprincipled Englishmen had disappeared. The Germans were thereupon all treated to brandy, while the English captives had to take up their line of march without that stimulant, and the Hessians received many courtesies forever afterwards."

Under the command of General Von Reidesdal at Lancaster they met with a curious reception. The story had spread that the King of England had given Lancaster to General Von Reidesdal as a reward for his services, and he had come to take possession. The people were greatly excited, and it took some time to convince them of the truth. After the surrender of Cornwallis the Hessian soldiers were not deprived of their effects, but were treated kindly. The fifth article of the

surrender provided that the soldiers should remain in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. German settlers showed them much kindness and German speech and hospitality gave them great comfort. Their food, too, was improved, and their quarters were two barracks, with one hundred huts, built by the English. The troops quartered in Maryland were sent to Lancaster, Pa. Two Hessian regiments were quartered in the poor house, and were made comfortable. In the course of time their provisions ran short, and the officers bought supplies out of their own means, and later gave each man a Spanish dollar to help buy food. It was not until late in the spring that their baggage arrived from New York, and each man got a new ribbon for his queue, that he might keep that in order. Congress ordered all the men of Cornwallis' and Burgoyne's armies at work on the farms to report at Frederick, Maryland. Some had become owners of their farms and were married. These were allowed to ransom themselves for about eighty Spanish dollars. Those who did not have that amount often found Americans to advance it, and they agreed to return it in labor for a stated time. These were called Redemptioners, and their contracts had a legal sanction, and were made public at church, and were generally considered binding.

When General Burgoyne's soldiers laid down their arms at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777, General Reidesal gave orders that the flags of the Brunswick regiments should not be given up. He had the staffs burned and concealed the colors themselves, giving out that they were burned also. He concealed them for sometime in Cambridge, when the Baroness was taken in the search. Frau von Reidesal, with the help of a "very honorable tailor," sewed the colors up in a matress, and an officer was sent to New

York, through the lines, on some pretext, to take the mattress with him, as part of his bedding. The Brunswick colors were thus saved. It is the common testimony of the Germans that officers and soldiers treated them with courtesy and kindness, and a German officer at this time said: "This whole nation has much natural talent for war and for a soldier's life."

In 1779, when General Reidesal was in Virginia, he lived like a native farmer, built a block-house, with furniture made on the spot; worked at his own garden; had horses and cattle; and his wife proved a good housekeeper. The heat was oppressive, and, on a short visit to Frederick Springs, to find relief, he made the acquaintance of some of Washington's family.

Large barracks were erected in Lancaster borough to secure the Hessian prisoners taken at Trenton. Other prisoners were also confined there, and at one time they numbered over 1,200. Col. Biddle, of Philadelphia, who took part in the battle of Trenton, was appointed by Washington to receive the swords of the Hessian officers. In the Lutheran Church, in Lebanon, many Hessian soldiers were quartered, and the United States barracks at Carlisle were built in 1777 by Hessians captured at Trenton. A Revolutionary soldier, John C. Colby, of Centre county, was a deserter from the Hessians. Christopher Marshall, in his most entertaining and instructive diary, under date of August 25, 1777, says, "To the barracks; waited till our division of Hessian prisoners, consisting of 345, marched out under a strong guard (with some women and baggage wagons), as the prisoners yesterday had done for Lebanon."

"October 4, 1778, Hessians marched to the eastward from Virginia to be exchanged. They had not the appearance of our poor, emaciated country-

men, discharged by the English tyrants. Ours were reduced to the utmost extremity; those hearty, plump and fat, with wagons to carry their baggage, women and children; ours so stripped as hardly to have rags to cover them. So disproportionate are those circumstances; but Heaven, I hope, will protect us from their future cruelty and barbarity.

"October 17, 1777. This afternoon brought to town, via Reading, 30 English and five Hessian prisoners taken in the last skirmish at Germantown, brought by some of the militia and lodged in jail; also three Light Horse and Jager, who were confined with the other prisoners.

"December 19, 1778. In the afternoon came to the barracks the First Division of Germans, consisting of the Dragoons, Battalions of the Grenadiers, Regiment of Rhite and Regiment of Rush, amounting to 947, besides women and children. A great many of the Dutch round Lancaster came in to-day, I presume, to wait upon the German prisoners.

"December 21. This morning the First Division of Germans here marched away.

"December 22. The divisions of Hessians or Germans set off from our borough.

"December 26. A parcel of the German prisoners returned back, as they could not cross the Susquehanna for ice floating, etc."

On the 9th of December, 1775, eight officers and 242 privates of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers from Canada, captured by General Richard Montgomery, came to Lancaster in charge of Mr. Egbert Dumont and a guard, with thirty women and prisoners. It was reported to Congress that the captive soldiers are in great distress for want of breeches, shoes and stockings, especially the latter. On the 6th of January, 1777, the Council of Safety re-

solved that the Committee of Lancaster direct a sufficient number of aged persons be enrolled for the purpose of guarding the prisoners in the barracks, and the ammunition and stores in Lancaster during the absence of the militia. Mr. Christian Wirtz was appointed Town Major of Lancaster, and on the 2d of July, 1777, he represented in a letter the safety of Lancaster required the removal of the prisoners of war to some other place. The Executive Council, after referring the matter to Congress, did appoint a guard of 300 of the militia of the county to the borough.

January 11, 1777, the Council authorized John Hubley, Esq., to employ all the shoemakers amongst the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster in making shoes for the State, for which purpose the sum of £2,000 was advanced to him on his order, for the purchase of leather and other materials for working upon, and he was to pay them a small allowance for their labor, for which service Mr. Hubley was to have a reasonable compensation.

The "Hessian Fly," one of the pests of the farmer, from its attacks upon wheat, rye and barley is supposed to have been brought to this country in the straw used in packing by the Hessian soldiers during the Revolution, and first appeared on Long Island.

The Hessian prisoners were sometimes called "unconditional prisoners." In a letter addressed to Thomas Wharton, Jr., by the Committee at Lancaster, dated January 7, 1777, the question is asked if plunder was found in the possession of the Hessian prisoners; and later, a letter of January 13, 1777, states they have had the Hessian prisoners paraded and their baggage and apartments searched, but could not find anything which had the appearance of plunder, except two or three pieces of old brass disk mounting, not

worth taking away. In the bundle of one of them was a sheet which the possessor assured us he bought at Princeton to make shirts, and with another was a silver spoon, which he asserted he brought from Germany, and, as it had marks of age and German workmanship, we left it with him. Many tradesmen were among these prisoners, who would work for small wages rather than be confined in the barracks. Hands were scarce, the master workmen kept raising their wages from time to time to keep them from changing places. The fellows soon knew their importance and made their own terms. In another letter to President Wharton, dated Lancaster, the 6th of January, 1777, by order of the Committee, William Atlee, Chairman, wrote as follows: "Sir, on the 5th instant, Captain Murray and his guard arrived here with the Hessian prisoners (I think about 830, who are placed in our barracks). They are rather crowded at present, being 1/ in a room, but in the course of a week we shall be able to give them more room, as the carpenters are now busy in laying in floors in the additional buildings, and when that is done we can stow away a few more. They have not received the least insult since they came here, and, agreeable to the request of the Council of Safety, the inhabitants seem disposed to treat them with civility. They are kept from having intercourse with any but such persons as the Committee permits to see them, and the Rev. Mr. Helmutt, of the Lutheran congregation; the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, of the Calvinist congregation, and Mr. Heyney, of the Moravian, and, with the members of the Committee, are appointed their visitors, and the two former propose sometimes giving them a sermon in German."

The following is from the diary of Brother Baden, pastor of the Moravian

congregation at Hebron, Lebanon township, then part of Lancaster county:

"On August 27 three hundred and forty Hessian prisoners arrived in Lebanon, in charge of Colonel Curtis Grubb. He sent two soldiers to the pastor to inform him that the Gemein haus was to be occupied by them. Brother Baden objected, saying, 'It was not a public house, and he would allow no one in his dwelling.' On Friday, August 29, two hundred prisoners were in the church (saal) and in the side-rooms. Brother Baden had possession of the four lower rooms. For the next year almost the Hessians were quartered in the church. They took the church violins and began playing and dancing, in the church, and out of it; destroyed property, burnt the fences and acted shamefully, as they certainly would not dared to have done in Hesse at the parsonage."

John Kruse, a Hessian, was a coachman for General Washington, and Miss Lella Herbert, in Harper's Magazine for November, gives a very interesting description of him when he drove the Presidential coach, his laced cocked hat, square to the front, and thrown back on his queue, his big nose scornfully tilted. If the white horses were to be used the next day he covered them at night with a whiting paste, wrapped them in body cloths, renewed the straw in their stalls, and in the morning rubbed and curried and brushed them till their shapely flanks outshone satin.

Dr. Standley, a surgeon, after the battle at Red Bank, where the Hessians, under the command of Count Donop, said whenever he was called upon to attend a Hessian wounded in the leg or arm, whether necessary or not, he immediately amputated it, to prevent their doing more mischief. But later his opinions were very much changed, as he found they were hard-

working, industrious men. A Hessian soldier, who, later in life, proved himself a good citizen of the United States, tells when he first came to America that the impression was among these hired soldiers that if the Americans captured any of them they would be roasted alive.

A complaint was made to General Howe that the Hessians plundered all indiscriminately, Tories as well as Whigs. If they see anything they want they seize it and say, "Rebel good for Hesse man." The General said he could not help it, it was their way of making war.

"Peter Swarr, a Swiss Mennonite, whose land lay along the King's Highway, between Lancaster and Harrisburg, in East Hempfield township, erected a grist and saw mill upon Swarr's Run, and his son, John, erected a brick mill upon the same ground in the year 1778. He employed the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster borough to do the work. Skilled labor was very scarce, and he employed these men in the absence of other help."

In Lancaster, July 1st, 1775, Francis Bailey, of King street, just published and offers for sale "War! A sermon on a self-defensive war, lawful, proved in a sermon preached in Lancaster before Captain Ross' Company of Military in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath morning, June 4, 1775, by the Rev. John Carmichael, A. M. Now published at the request of said company." "Then said he unto them, but now he that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip; and he that hath no sword let him sell his garments and buy one."—Luke 22:36. Another statement tells us on Sunday, June 4, 1775, under the pastorate of Mr. John Woodhull, who later served as Chaplain in Colonel John Boyd's battalion, a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Carmichael to Captain John Ross' Company, when, in readiness for the

field, assembled in uniform and listened to a sermon from the text, Luke 3: 14—
"The soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, and what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages."

The following article, taken from the New Jersey Gazette of March 18, 1778, is of local historic interest, and has never appeared, giving the details, in any of the numerous histories of Lancaster county:

"Lancaster, Pa., March 18, 1778.

"In pursuance to order from His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, a general court-martial was held at this place, when Henry Mansin (who confessed himself an officer in the British army) and Wendal Myer, an inhabitant of the county, were brought before the court and charged with being spies, carrying on a traitorous correspondence, and supplying the enemy with horses, &c. The court, after a fair and candid trial, which lasted some days, and every opportunity given to them to make their defense, found them guilty, and unanimously sentenced them to suffer death, in consequence of which they were to-day executed near Lancaster, amidst a very numerous concourse of spectators. The unhappy wretches, before their execution, acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and died fully convinced of the heinousness of their offense. They have discovered several persons who have aided and assisted them, but, unfortunately, made their escape upon the capture of these culprits. However, it is hoped that justice will overtake them, and inflict the punishment due such parricides."

What Frederick the Great thought of this hiring out of German soldiers may be seen in a letter written to Voltaire on June 18, 1776. He writes:

"Had the Landgrave come out of my school he would not have sold his sub-

jects to the English, as one sells cattle to be dragged to the shambles. This is an unbecoming trait in the character of a Prince who sets himself up as a teacher of rulers. Such conduct is caused by nothing but dirty selfishness. I pity the poor Hessians, who end their lives unhappily and uselessly in America."

Napoleon, when thirty years afterwards, he drove away the then Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel (the Count of Hanau of our treaties), shows the contempt he felt. He said:

"The house of Hesse-Cassel has for many years sold its subjects to England. Thus have the electors gathered such great treasures. This vile avarice now overthrows their house."

In his tragedy of "Cabale und Liebe," written during the time of the Revolutionary War, Schiller left an eloquent article against this traffic in human beings.

I am indebted for many of the foregoing incidents to the excellent work of Mr. Lowell on the Hessian mercenaries. MARTHA B. CLARK.

Minutes of February Meeting.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly session in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Friday afternoon, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the January meeting were read by the Secretary. On motion, the minutes were approved as read.

The persons proposed for membership at the previous meeting were duly elected. The application of Miss Hannah Holbrook for membership was presented.

A number of donations of a literary character were reported by the Librarian.

The Secretary announced the acknowledgment by the Treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. of the \$15 voted to that organization at the January meeting.

The paper of the day was read by the author, Miss Martha B. Clark, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, on "The Hessians in the Revolution, with special reference to those who were held as prisoners in Lancaster." The circumstances and conditions under which these soldiers were hired to the King of England and sent to this country, their pay, their rations and many other particulars were fully detailed. The confinement of many of these Hessian prisoners here in Lancaster was dwelt upon at length, and many other matters besides.

The reading of the paper led to a long and animated discussion, which took wide range and was participated in by most of the members present. These discussions have become a fea-

ture at the meetings and result in calling out a vast deal of specific and miscellaneous information.

There being no further business the Society, on motion, adjourned.

The meeting was well attended and was a decided success.

PAPERS READ

R. K. Buckle BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MARCH 2, 1900.

APRIL 6, 1900.

LANCASTER BOROUGH.

By GEORGE STEINMAN, Esq.

FLAX CULTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

By DR. J. W. HOUSTON.

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LANCASTER BOROUGH.

From the founding of Lancaster till 1742, it had been moving along without a charter, but, at this time, the inhabitants felt they needed a stronger form of Government. The town now having three hundred houses, and all kinds of manufacturing being represented, the citizens desired the town chartered, and made application for the same. Through the influence of James Hamilton, Esq., a charter was granted and signed by George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor, under John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Proprietors, May 1st, 1742.

The following excerpts from the Borough charter will be of interest:

"George, the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, our loving subject, James Hamilton, of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Philadelphia, esquire, owner of a tract of land whereon the town of Lancaster, in the same province, is erected, hath on behalf of the inhabitants of the said town, represented unto our trusty and well beloved Thomas Penn, esquire, one of the proprietors of the said province, and George Thomas, esq., with our royal approbation, Lieutenant Governor thereof, under John Penn, William Penn and Richard Penn, esqs., true and absolute proprietors of the said province and the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, the great improvements and buildings, made and continuing to be made in the said town by the great increase of the inhabit-

ants thereof, and hath humbly besought them for our letters patent under the great seal of the said province to erect the said town of Lancaster into a borough according to certain limits and bounds hereinafter described, and to incorporate the freeholders and inhabitants of the same with perpetual succession, and to grant them such immunities and privileges as might be thought necessary for the well ordering and governing thereof.

"Therefore, know ye, that we, favoring the application of the said James Hamilton, on behalf of the said freeholders and inhabitants, and willing to promote trade, industry, rule and good order amongst all our good subjects of our special grace, certain knowledge have erected and by these presents do erect the said town of Lancaster into a borough forever, hereafter to be called by the name of Lancaster, which said borough shall extend, be limited and bounded in the manner it is now laid out, pursuant to the plan hereunto annexed; and we do further grant and ordain that the streets of the said borough shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated.

"And we do nominate and appoint Thos. Cookson and Sebastian Graeff, to be the present Burgesses, and the said Thomas Cookson shall be called Chief Burgess within the said borough, and Michael Byerly, Mathias Young, John Dehuff, John Foulke, Abraham Johnson and Peter Worrall, assistants for advising, aiding and assisting the said Burgesses in the execution of the powers and authorities herein given them, and Alexander Gibony, to be High Constable, and George Sanderson to be Town Clerk; to continue Burgesses, Assistants, High Constable and Town Clerk, until the 25th day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord 1744, and from thence until others shall be duly elected or appointed in their places, as is hereafter directed."

A section then declares that "the said Burgesses, freeholders and inhabitants and their successors hereafter shall be one body corporate and polittick in deed and name," and shall be able to receive and possess lands, liberties, &c. It also provides for the use of a seal.

A section then provides that the Burgesses, Assistants and freeholders, together with such inhabitants, housekeepers within the said borough, as shall have resided therein at least for the space of one year, and hired a house and ground of the yearly rental of five pounds upwards on the 15th of September, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1744, and on that day yearly forever thereafter unless it happens to fall on a Sunday, and then on the next day following, publicly to meet in some convenient place in the borough, to be appointed by the Chief Constable, and then and there to nominate and elect, and choose by the ballot two able-bodied men of the inhabitants of the borough to be Burgesses, one to be High Constable, one to be Town Clerk, and six to be Assistants within the same for assisting the Burgesses in managing the affairs of the said borough, keeping peace and good order therein.

The charter then continues: "And we do further grant for ourselves, heirs and successors to the Burgess, freeholders, inhabitants and housekeepers of Lancaster, to have, hold and keep within the said borough two markets in each week, that is to say, one market on every Wednesday and one market on Saturday of every week of the year, forever in the lot of ground already agreed upon for that purpose and granted for that use by Andrew Hamilton, as by the deeds thereof to John Wright and others, Trustees for the county of Lancaster, and also two fairs therein every year, the first to begin on the first day of

June next ensuing and to continue that day and the next and the second of said fairs to begin on the 25th of October and to continue that day and the next, and when either of those days shall fall on Sunday then the said fair to be kept the next day or the Tuesday, together with the free liberties, customs, profits and emoluments to the said markets and fairs belonging and in any wise appertaining forever."

Although the town was chartered and Burgesses appointed, after the Revolution it was again chartered on June 19th, 1777, under the new government.

Governor Thomas appointed Thomas Cookson Chief Burgess, and Sebastian Graeff Burgess. Their assistants were Michael Byerly, Matthias Young, John Foulke, Peter Worrall, John Dehuff and Abram Johnson, this forming the first government of the town. They met for the first time on the 15th of May, 1742, and their first act was to give thanks for the charter. On receiving the charter from James Hamilton, and for the great services he had done the town in procuring the same, it was unanimously agreed that the Burgesses and their assistants wait on him and return him the thanks of the Corporation for his services, and request him to return the thanks of the Corporation to His Honor, the Governor.

At this same meeting the Burgesses and their assistants commenced to frame laws for the new Corporation. The first law was a due observance of the Lord's Day. The law read that no tradesman, workman or laborer shall do any manner of work on the Lord's Day, and every offender of this law shall pay twenty shillings for the use of the poor, providing nothing in this act shall prohibit butchers from killing and selling on that day, during the months of June, July and August, be-

fore nine o'clock in the morning and after five in the evening.

Then came a law to prevent the selling of liquors on the Sabbath and requiring the constables to search taverns, and persons found tippling on the Sabbath are to pay a fine of one shilling six pence, and the keeper of such place ten shillings, both for the use of the poor. There was a proviso in this law which made it very liberal, that travelers, inmates, lodgers and others may be supplied with victuals and drink for refreshment only.

After this came laws regarding the building of stalls in the market place, and compelling farmers and butchers to bring their goods to market and not to be hawking them from house to house, under a penalty of ten shillings for the use of the Corporation.

A fine of ten shillings must be paid by any one who allows his chimney to take fire so as to blaze out at the top.

Blacksmiths are not allowed to burn charcoal in or about the town, or within a half mile of the limits, under penalty of thirty shillings' fine for the use of the Corporation.

There was a law against butchers blowing up their meat with pipes (making it more subject to taint and infection), and exposing it for sale. All such meat shall be seized by the Corporation. All bakers not making their bread sufficient weight (as agreed by the Assembly) their bread shall be seized and given to the poor.

It was also agreed and ordered that any person galloping their horses through the town hitched to wagons shall pay a fine of thirty shillings, and every person riding horses on the pavements shall pay a fine of five shillings, both for the use of the Corporation.

A law was passed against smoking on the streets. John Passmore, who was Prothonotary at the time, was the

first man fined. He is said to have been a man of remarkable corporation, weighing 450 pounds.

These are some of the laws made by the first Burgesses for the governing of the Corporation, and, never having been repealed, it is a question if they are not still in force.

In the charter of the Corporation provisions were made for holding fairs, two days in the spring and two days in the fall, from which the Corporation received a revenue of from five to eighteen pounds. This was kept up till the borough became a city, with the exception of a few years during the Revolution.

The Corporation seemed to be without a Treasurer till 1761, when Isaac Whitelock was selected as Treasurer, and 15 pounds, 18 shillings given in his hands. He held the office till 1764, when Casper Shaffner was settled on to fill his place. The Corporation handed over to him 81 pounds, 6 shillings and 3 pence.

The first notice of any attention being paid to the fire department was at a meeting held July, 1765, and at this meeting it was agreed a house should be built large enough to contain at least three or five engines in the northwest corner of the market house, to take up three pillars and not any more than four feet in the inside of said house.

John Feltman and Isaac Fetter are hereby appointed to build the house as they think most advantageous. Nothing more is said of the fire department until May, 1776, when Charles Hall presents a bill for 7 pounds, 10 shillings, for taking care of and repairing the fire engines.

During the Revolution, or near the close of it, the citizens became alarmed about the distress among the prisoners of war who were confined here. A meeting of the Burgesses was held on July 13th, 1782, when the following

7.

resolutions were passed: "At this meeting the dangerous consequences that are likely to arise in the barracks from the many and circulating disorders now among the prisoners of war in this place were taken into consideration. Unanimously agreed that it is the sense of the Corporation that the brick store house on the common in the borough of Lancaster be immediately converted into quarters for the reception of the sick, who are immediately to be removed.

"Agreed likewise that the Continental stables be converted and fitted up into a barracks for the reception of such troops as may necessarily require quarters in this place."

At this time General Hazen, with his troops, was quartered at the Cat Tavern, on Prince street. He kept the prisoners from annoying and molesting the citizens, and the Burgesses, on the 2d of November, 1782, called on him with the following resolutions: "We, the Burgesses, and their assistants, of the Corporation of Lancaster, do, with the utmost satisfaction, return you and your officers our most sincere and warmest thanks for the many and distinguished proofs for your regard and attention to us and the inhabitants. Your generous undertaking of erecting barracks, for the reception of your troops, and others that may require hereafter quarters in this place, and thereby easing the inhabitants. Your faithful and steady attention as Superintendent of the prisoners of war and your spirited conduct in general in promoting the public Weal, merits the Approbation and thanks of this incorporated body." Wm. Parr and John Hopson were appointed a committee to wait on Brigadier General Hazen with the above resolution.

During the troublesome times of the Revolution the fairs had been done away with, till at a meeting held on

the 26th day of May, 1783, it was resolved, "That the borough of Lancaster hath for several years been deprived of holding their fairs on account of an oppressive, but, at length, glorious ended war. It is further agreed that the boards and poles be immediately provided for the building of stalls and re-establishing the former custom of holding fairs in the borough, to the great advantage and benefit of the good inhabitants. In consequence of which Jacob Glatz, Jacob Krug and Valentine Brenelsener, of this Board, are appointed a committee to fix plans for erecting stalls for approaching fairs." The next fair did not take place till June, 1783. After the Corporation had paid for the repairs and building of new stalls, they had a balance in the treasury of 4 pounds, 8 shillings and 6 pence.

This is the last mention made of the trying time of the Revolution.

At a meeting of the Corporation on the 4th day of April, 1795, the subject of erecting a building for public offices was brought up. A general meeting of the citizens of the town and county was called, at which it was the unanimous opinion that the Corporation of the borough should grant a spot of ground, part of the ground allotted for the market place, that may be thought suitable for erecting a public building, which ground should be granted free of expense.

At the next meeting of the Corporation it was agreed that the Commissioners of the county, with the approbation of the court, may erect a building for public offices on the present site of the market house, that is to say, the east end of the same. The breadth of the building shall not be over twenty-eight or thirty feet from south to north, and the length forty-five to fifty feet from east to west.

The Judges held a meeting on the first day of January, 1795. John Joseph

Henry, President of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Lancaster; Robert Coleman, Frederick Kuhn and Andrew Graff, Esquires, Associate Judges of the Court, do, by virtue of the presentment of the Grand Jury and orders of the county, erect the public offices on the ground which is allotted for the purpose. They further order and direct the said Commissioners to procure plans for the said building.

After the completion of the building for public offices the Corporation found their market too small, so a meeting of the Corporation on the 2d of March, 1798, to take into consideration the building of a new market house, was held. At this meeting came Charles Smith, Henry Derring, William Kirkpatrick and John Miller, Jr., as a committee from Lodge 48, to consult and agree with the Corporation respecting the privileges of erecting a superstructure upon the market house for the use of the Free Mason Lodge, No. 48. The committee handed the Corporation the following proposal: The Corporation to erect pillars and arches sufficiently strong to support the superstructure and roof, which pillars and arches to be at the expense of the Corporation. The lodge to build the superstructure and roof of the building and to floor and cell.

The Corporation granted the right to erect such superstructure by the Lodge, provided a room shall always be reserved for the use of the Corporation. Signed by order of the Corporation.

PAUL ZANZINGER, C. B.

Signed by order of the Lodge.

C. SMITH,
HENRY DERRING,
JOHN MILLER, JR.,
L. LAUMAN.

The elections of the Burgesses were held in the Court House, but their

meetings were always held at some public house, probably not to be far away from refreshments.

These are some of the incidents that happened and some of the laws that were passed during the days of the Burgesses. In 1818 the borough got too big, as the town did in 1742. The last meeting of the Burgesses was held the 6th day of April, 1818, and the borough was chartered as a city March 20th of the same year.

Minutes of March Meeting.

Lancaster, March 2, 1900.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon in the 2, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the February meeting were read, and, on motion, approved.

A number of donations were reported by the Librarian, and the thanks of the Society were extended to the donors. Among them were valuable books, old newspapers, tickets and other literary wares.

Miss Hannah Holbrook was elected a member of the society, and the names of Mrs. Sarah E. Rengler and Rev. Frederic Gardiner, both of Lancaster, were proposed for membership.

On motion of S. M. Sener, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Hon. William Augustus Atlee, one of the earliest members of the society. The President named H. S. Stauffer, P. P. Sentman and Dr. J. W. Houston the committee, who presented the following:

Whereas, God, in His Providence, has seen fit to call to rest William Augustus Atlee, Esq., late a member of our society; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the membership of this society, that in his death the community has lost an exemplary citizen; his profession a bright and shining light; the cause of historical research one of its most active and ardent supporters, and his children an affectionate and indulgent father. Further,

Resolved, That the sympathy of this society be extended to his family in their bereavement, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and printed in the Lancaster papers.

H. S. STAUFFER,
P. P. SENTMAN,
J. W. HOUSTON.

A paper on the "Days of the Burgeses," prepared by Mr. George Steinman, was then read by Miss S. Josephine Myer. It dealt with the borough organization of Lancaster, and with the measures adopted by the first city fathers for the regulation of its affairs.

The thanks of the society were extended to Mr. Steinman for his paper.

Under the head of general discussion, a number of interesting topics were called up and put under review.

The attendance was good, the ladies present being more numerous than usual.

There being no further business, the society, on motion, adjourned.

Flax Culture in Lancaster Co.

The last paper I had the pleasure and privilege to present to this learned organization was entitled, "One of the Lost Industries of the Octorara Valley," and related to the manufacture of charcoal sixty years ago. In the present paper I propose to present another of the lost industries, as it was practiced seventy-five years ago. I refer to the growing and manufacture of flax into its various products in the region above referred to; and, believing that the time is not far distant when those who have participated in this industry will have passed through the gates ajar, I have been impressed with the present duty of preparing this tribute for the archives of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The plant commonly denominated flax is known to scientists by the Latin name *linum*; the German name, *flacks*; the French name, *lin*; the English name, *flax* or *lint*. Dr. Asa Gray, the great American botanist, gives this herbaceous plant a place in his 26th Order *Linaceae*, or *Flax Family*, under the Genus *Linum* and Species *Usitatissimum*, and it is described as an herb, with regular and symmetrical hypogynous flowers, four-fifths merous throughout, strongly imbricated calyx, and convolute petals; the five stamens monadelphous at the base, and eight to ten-seeded pod, having twice as many cells (often incomplete) as there are styles. The herb has a tough, fibrous bark, simple and sessile entire leaves, alternate or opposite, without stipules, often replaced with glands, and with corymbose or paniced flowers, the corolla usually ephemeral.

Three species of this family are indigenous to the Northern States, the *Linum Virginianum*, *Linum Borea* and the *Linum Rigidum*, and three species, including the *Usitatissimum*, are exotics. The *Perennea* and *Grandiflorum*, the former with pale blue flowers and the latter with its showy red or crimson flowers, are often cultivated in our gardens, and bloom the entire season. All of these species are annual. The seeds of the flax plant are small, flattened, ovoid-shaped, 1-16 by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, dark brown color, with a smooth, shining mucilaginous coat, and flat, oily cotyledons, from which linseed or flaxseed oil is obtained, and largely used in painting and for other purposes in the arts.

The cultivation and manufacture of flax is, doubtless, the most ancient textile industry for clothing, except the figleaf, and is cotemporaneous with the stone age. The cultivation and manufacture of flax into garments, bedding, ropes, nets for fishing and catching wild animals, dates from the earliest history of the human family, and frequent mention is made of fine linen by both sacred and profane historians.

Egypt especially was famous for fine linen. All of the Egyptians were arrayed in garments of fine linen, and the Priesthood were required to each wear a vesture of fine linen. From Egypt and Palestine the cultivation of flax and manufacture of linen gradually spread over Central and Northern Europe, including the British Isles. Asia also engaged in the production and manufacture of this textile, and, although Russia grew great quantities of flax, and Belgium was celebrated for flax of fine texture, yet Ireland excelled all other lands in the manufacture of fine linens, and Irish linen was in great demand. Dr. McCosh, himself a Scotchman, avers that it behooves a Scotchman to be right, for, if wrong,

no power on earth can right him. This is largely true of the Scotch-Irishman, and, in accordance with this trait of character, when these people emigrated to America, they brought with them their industries, customs, habits and beliefs, and with them came the potato, which had been introduced into Ireland, along with tobacco, in 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh. Along with the potato came flax, with the spade for the potato and the scutching knife, the hackle, the spinning-wheel and the loom for the flax.

These were meritorious and commendable industries, but, with these, others also came not belonging to this class, chief among which was the distillation of Irish whisky and peach brandy, the imbibition of which led to many a miniature Donnybrook Fair.

In obedience to their early teaching, these Scotch-Irish settlers, of which nationality (if we may so use the term) the pioneer farmers of the Octorara Valley were largely composed, some English Friends, and a few Germans all felt the necessity of raising a crop of flax, to furnish clothing of certain kinds, household trimmings, bedding, table linen, bagging and many other necessary articles, and, in accordance with this impression, planted from one-half to three acres of flax for domestic purposes. The cultivation and manufacture of flax continued from the days of the pioneers down to the middle of the present century. The industry was probably at its highest period of evolution about 1820, but the cheaper production of cotton goods, by means of slave labor, gradually drove the linens out of competition, and in 1850 had entirely ruined the industry. In the days of the pioneer farmers the cultivation and manufacture of flax consisted of the following process: First, planting; second, pulling; third, rippling; fourth, retting or rotting; fifth, breaking, scutching and hack-

ling; sixth, spinning, and seventh, weaving. Each process will be taken up in regular order.

In the spring season the ground for the flax plot was carefully selected, freedom from weeds being a requisite; it was thoroughly plowed, rolled and harrowed, until the surface earth was fine and level; then the seed, three bushels to the acre, was sown broadcast, and covered either with short-toothed harrows or with hand-rakes, even a brush drag being used; it was then again rolled to settle the earth around the seed, and thus promote germination. Thickly-grown plants on thin soil conduced to the growth of a fine fibre, which gave value to the plant. The plants ranged from one and a-half feet to three feet high, and when in full bloom the plot or field was certainly a most beautiful floral display, of bright blue flowers, hiding from view the stalks and leaves.

The next process in flax cultivation was the pulling. As soon as the crop was ripened sufficiently to color the seeds brown, the entire family of the owner capable of pulling, and many of the neighbors, especially the young folks, entered the flax plot, and pulled the stalks up with the roots attached, if possible selecting a time when the earth would readily yield to the withdrawal of the plants. As pulled, it was tied up in small sheaves, or bundles, using flax for the band. It was then stood up in stooks, or shocks, until the entire crop was harvested, when it was hauled to the barn, on the floor of which the rippling process was inaugurated. This process consisted in the removal of the seed bolls, or capsules, containing the seeds. This was accomplished by beating the hands, or small bundles of the flax, over large stones or blocks of wood, or by means of a large iron comb, with teeth five inches long. The hands

were pulled through the comb, thereby leaving the stalks free from seed bolls and leaves. This operation was performed by fastening the comb to a block of wood, elevated, so that the operators could be seated. A man on either side of the comb would alternately draw a hand of the flax through the comb. These combs were also used to draw the seeds off broom corn. The seed bolls were then gathered up and either threshed with a flail or subjected to crushing by means of a small roller. The seeds and the capsules were then separated by means of a winnowing fan, and the seeds were then ready for the oil mill. The ruins of these old oil mills are yet found in the Octorara Valley, notably one on the farm of David Jones, one-half mile south of Steelville.

The stalks, freed from seeds and leaves, were then ready for the retting or rotting process. Two modes of retting were in vogue. One, by immersing the stalks in a pond of fresh, clear, running water, free from iron or lime. The other mode by dew, rain and sun retting. In the water-retting process, the stalks, tied in bundles, were stood upright, roots down, in such a manner as to admit of free circulation for the water and escape of the gases evolved. The entire crop was packed in this manner in the water pool, covered with straw and weighted down with stones, to keep the stalks submerged. In a few days fermentation commenced, gases were given off, and in two or three weeks, depending upon the temperature, the fibrous bark began to separate from the woody centre, the plant being exogenous in character.

The plants were then removed from the water bath, and dried by being spread out and exposed to the sun's rays. When thoroughly dried, they were ready for breaking.

The dew and sun process consisted in spreading out the stalks in some lawn-like situation, gently sloping to the south, if possible, the stalks remaining exposed to the sun, dew and rain for weeks, and being turned frequently, to facilitate the retting process, which was important. After the fibre began to separate from the woody centre the stalks were tied up in bundles and were then ready for the breaker. Thorough retting contributed to fine fibre, which enhanced the value of the flax, and the examination of the retting was conducted by experts.

The breaking was accomplished by a machine, especially constructed for this purpose, but frequently inquisitive boys had their fingers pinched by it, as I can testify to my individual experience in this line.

The breaker consisted of a heavy wood frame, 5 feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, the sides and end pieces being 4 to 5 inches square, supported by four feet two and one-half feet long. Lengthwise in the centre of the frame, and attached to either end, were five hard-wood boards on edge, five inches wide and one inch thick, parallel with the side pieces and each other one inch apart, with a rounding bevel on the top edge. Hinged by wooden hinges to this frame at one end was another vertically-moving frame, which consisted of two end pieces, supporting four five-inch hard-wood blades, five inches wide and one inch thick, beveled as the stationary blades, and so adjusted as to fit into the interspaces between the stationary blades. The movable frame was operated by means of a wooden rod extending from one end of the movable frame to the other. The upper frame being raised, a hand of flax was thrown across the stationary blades and the movable blades were forced down between the stationary blades, thus breaking the

stalks. This process was continued, reversing the ends of the flax stalks until the woody centre was broken into shives, pieces about one inch long. The flax was then ready for scutching. This part of the labor was generally performed by women, as, indeed, were all the after manipulations, until manufactured into cloth. The scutching was done by so holding the hand of flax as to hang over the rounded edge of an upright board, either attached to a heavy block or inserted into the ground, when operating under friendly shade trees, when repeated blows by means of a two-edged wooden knife, three feet long and four inches wide, the knife slanted downward along the board, striking the broken flax at an acute angle, removed the woody parts of the plant; some of the fibre was also removed, and was known as codilla, or scutching tow, and was used in manufacturing cordage.

After all the reedy part of the plant had been removed, the flax was then ready for hackling, or hatcheling. The hackle was composed of eight to ten rows of pointed iron spikes, with eight to twelve in each row, all set in a wooden block one-quarter of an inch apart. The hackle was fastened to a slab bench of suitable height so that the operator could be seated. The hand of scutched flax was then drawn through the spikes of the hackle many times until the fibres became fine and silky. The short and coarse fibres were removed by the hackle, and this was known as hackling tow, which was manufactured into tow linen for men's wear. A new suit of tow linen, well starched, was something to be proud of, and the owner would don the suit on special occasions and on Sunday, and looked quite nobby, as he, with others, gathered in the churchyard before service to talk over the events of the week. The hackled flax was twisted into rolls and laid aside

ready for spinning, which process consisted in drawing the flax into twisted threads of various degrees of fineness, as required by the texture of the proposed goods to be manufactured and the expertness of the manipulator, whose tactile development of the thumb and forefinger of the left hand was no less than wonderful.

The spinning wheel was nothing more nor less than a complicated high-g geared twisting machine, and consisted of a bench, one and one-half to two feet long, six to eight inches wide, and two inches thick, supported by three or four bracing feet. Two uprights near one end supported the axle of a wheel, which was 18 to 20 inches in diameter, with hub and radiating spokes supporting a three-inch-deep rim, or felloe, one-half to three quarters of an inch thick, grooved on its periphery to admit a cord or band one-eighth of an inch in diameter. This wheel was operated by means of a treadle and crank. On the other end of the bench was attached a sliding board, held in position by a screw or wedge, to which board were fastened two uprights, which supported the flyer on a spindle, on which was a small grooved pulley, one and one-half inches in diameter, over which the driving belt ran, and gave motion to the spindle, which was composed of two half-round pieces of steel, attached to each other at either end, but separated in the middle, to permit of some outward spring. The flyer consisted of one-half of a wooden circle, the convexity facing the operator, and attached to the near end of the spindle along the limbs of the flyer were several hooks, over which the twisted thread ran, admitted through an opening in the end of the spindle, as it was delivered upon the spool on the spindle. This spool was three inches long and two inches in diameter. The spool re-

volved upon the spindle, held in situ by friction produced by the spring of the spindle, so nicely adjusted that while twisting the thread the spool was held stationary until ready to reel up the thread as soon as the tension of the thread was removed. Thus the spool was alternately at rest and in motion.

After a sufficient number of spools to form the warp or chain were filled with thread the operators were ready to begin the weaving process, other spools being retained for the woof or filling, which was wound upon shuttle bobbing. It was an interesting sight to see six or eight matrons and maidens, all in one room, operating their spinning machines, or spinning wheels, as they were termed. The spinning wheel and side saddle were as necessary to the complete outfit of a young lady seventy-five years ago as a piano is to the young lady of to-day, and these well-developed, rosy-cheeked, healthy maidens could sing to the music or hum of the spinning wheels as our young ladies of to-day do to the tones of the piano. It is true the music was not operatic then, as now, but "Bonnie Doo," "Mary's Dream," "The Deep Blue Sea," "Angie Laurie" (old version) and "Kitty of Coleraine" were favorites, especially the latter, which, although imported from Ireland, was applicable to their adopted land. As but few of our members are conversant with the song, I have taken the privilege of presenting it:

KITTY OF COLERAINE.

As beautiful Kitty one morning was
tripping,
With a pitcher of milk, from the Fair
of Coleraine;
When she saw me she stumbled; the
pitcher it tumbled,
And all the sweet buttermilk watered
the plain.

Oh! what shall I do, now! It was looking at you, now!
Sure, sure, such a pitcher I'll ne'er see again;
'Twas the pride of my dairy. Oh! Barney McLeary,
You are sent as a plague to the girls of Coleraine.

I sat down beside her, and gently did chide her,
That such trifling misfortune should give her such pain;
A kiss then I gave her, and ere I did leave her,
She vowed for such pleasure she'd break it again.
'Twas haymaking season, I can't tell the reason—
Misfortunes will never come single 'tis plain;
For very soon after poor Kitty's disaster
There was not a pitcher found whole in Coleraine.

These girls not only operated spinning wheels, but planted corn, made hay, assisted in harvesting, and also indulged in those back-breaking exercises of gathering apples, picking potatoes, heaping up stones, and many other kinds of outdoor work, which developed them physically and mentally, fitting mothers for the present generation, distinguished for brawn and brain.

The weaving was done upon a loom, 4½ to 5 feet square. There were four corner posts, bound together by cross-ties, a beam for the warp, another for the woven goods, a pair of heddles, one swinging baton beam, which contained a weavers' reed, and a shuttle track. The shuttle was 12 to 15 inches long, 1½ by 2 inches square, and hollowed out to admit of a bobbin filled with thread.

The first act in weaving was to prepare the warp, which was done by stringing the spinning wheel spools on a wire frame, and winding the thread off the spools on the warp beam by turning it around and drawing the

thread off the spools, distributing it evenly over the beam by means of a reed. When the warp had been transferred to the beam, the ends of the threads were drawn through the eye of the heddles, alternately. The threads were then passed through the reed, in the batten frame, and attached to the cloth roller. The heddles are moved vertically, by means of treadles, and, as they move up and down, alternately, a triangular space is opened between the alternate threads of the warp, through which the shuttle passes, leaving a thread in the opened chain, which is then driven up against the cloth previously woven by means of the batten reed. Then the other half of the chain is depressed, the shuttle returns through the opening, leaving another thread in its course, which is also driven up against the woven goods, to become a part of the fabric. This process is continued until the entire warp is filled with the wool, and the cloth is finished. It is then removed from the loom, and, when the goods were intended for bed linen, table cloths and shirting, subjected to the bleaching process.

Bleaching was accomplished by steeping the goods in a solution of wood ashes .ye for a few days, then washing them and exposing them to the sun's rays for some time. The goods were then placed in a vat filled with buttermilk. After a time they were again treated to the lye bath, to the sun's rays and the immersion in the buttermilk in this order, until the required freedom from color had been obtained. The hackling tow was subjected to the spinning and weaving processes, but rarely bleached, and was made into gentlemen's outer garments in its natural color. A heavy grade of tow linen was made into Conestoga wagon covers, bagging and straw bedding. The scutching tow was used

to make ropes. Every hunter had a supply on hand, to clean his muzzle-loading gun, and even used it for wadding, as paper was a scarce commodity in those days.

The last process I desire to call your attention to was the expression of the linseed or flaxseed oil from the seeds. The seeds were ground or crushed by means of a conical stone, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base and 10 inches at the apex of the cone. A hole was drilled lengthwise through the stone, and a shaft passed through. There was a smooth stone, or hardwood bed, circular in form, with upright in the centre; to this upright the apex end of the shaft was attached, admitting of a circular sweep of the shaft and stone around the circular bed, by means of a horse attached to the outer end of the shaft. The flaxseed was spread over the bed and the revolving cone crushed the seeds as it moved around the circle. After the seeds were thoroughly crushed they were placed in large kettles, with sufficient water to admit of boiling. The oil, being of less specific gravity than the water, rose to the surface, and was skimmed off the water, then placed in vats, and, after cooling, was drawn out of the vats, and was ready to be used in the arts and medicine. About thirty per centum of the weight of the seeds was obtained in oil. The residue was subjected to heavy pressure, the oil and water forced out of the resulting mass, which was known as oil-cake, and was fed to cattle. Sometimes the oil was extracted from the seeds by pressure, and was known as cold-drawn linseed oil.

I would not have you infer that the cultivation and manufacture of flax was confined to the Octorara Valley, for this industry extended over the entire Northern States, and doubtless the

processes for the growing and mode of manufacturing were much the same. I have only collected the early, pioneer methods, and presented them as they existed seventy-five years ago. Later some of these manipulations were improved upon, but the history of the manufacture of flax in 1825 is substantially as here given, and, although three-quarters of a century has passed away, yet, even now, you can find table and bed-linen in the households of many of the descendants of the first families of the Octorara Valley which was manufactured by their grandmothers, as above described. These old linens are justly treasured as heirlooms, and destined to descend to future generations.

During the period of the Civil War, when cotton goods had advanced 1,000 per cent. in price, a spasmodic attempt to grow flax was made in the Northern States, but upon the restoration of peace the effort was abandoned, as cotton goods were again so reduced in price that flax could not compete in the market. A few years since an attempt was made in some localities to grow flax for the seed alone. The crop was harvested with reapers, no value being attached to the fibre. But the enterprise was not remunerative, and, consequently, was soon abandoned.

In conclusion, I desire to appeal to the citizens of our good old county of Lancaster who are interested in the patriotic and educational work being done by the Lancaster County Historical Society, and who have in their possession articles that they can contribute, illustrative of the agriculture, the manufactures, the literature and the history of Lancaster county. In fact, anything that can be used in building up a museum, exhibitory of the story of the industries of the past generations. We hope in the near future, through the generosity of

liberal-minded citizens, to be able to erect a suitable building, for the preservation and exhibition of such donations. Contributions along this line, or in Mr. Brosius' National currency, may be sent to any of the officers of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Minutes of April Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., April 6, 1900.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its usual monthly meeting this afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman in the chair.

The minutes of the March meeting were read by the Secretary, and on motion were approved.

The applications of Mrs. Sarah E. Rengler, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham and Rev. Frederic Gardiner for membership were called up and the applicants duly elected.

The paper of the day was read by Dr. J. W. Houston, his subject being "Flax Cultivation and Manufacture; one of the Lost Industries of Lancaster County." This was a minute description of the flax industry from the planting of the seed until the woven article comes from the loom. The lecture was illustrated by the old time implements used to prepare the fibre for the wheel, the wheel itself and specimens of the tow and thread made out of it. The paper was of great interest inasmuch as modern methods and machinery have completely done away with the methods of our ancestors in this matter.

The donations were specimens of double and twisted linen sewing thread made by Mrs. Henry Bushong in 1845, but which was as fresh as if made yesterday, and superior in strength to the best linen threads of to-day. Also some hackled flax made by Mrs. Withers in 1841 and some linen yarn spun by Rachael Valentine in 1848; all presented by Dr. Houston.

Among the other donations was a prescription written by General Edward Hand, in 1798 (who was a doctor before he became a General), for Mr. Peter Ellmaker, donated by Mr. Watson-Ellmaker, of this city, together with a letter from Daniel Buckley relating to the patient spoken of above. There were besides a number of minor literary articles from various sources.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY 4, 1900.

LETTER BY DR. JOHN L. ATLEE.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE POEM.

By JUDGE FRANK, of Harrisburg.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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VOL. IV. NO. 9.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1900.

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Letter by Dr. John L. Atlee.

The following account of a case of Cynanche Tonsillaris, in which tracheotomy was resorted to, is from the pen of the operator himself, the eminent physician and surgeon, John Light Atlee, M. D., to his uncle, E. Atlee, M. D.:

Dear Uncle: My son, William, was taken, on the 9th of January, with the premonitory symptoms of fever, which, by the next morning, was fully developed, and accompanied by the usual symptoms of Cynanche Tonsillaris. He had also a hoarse cough, indicating some affection of the larynx, which we did not think of much consequence, as he had been frequently troubled with it before. The fever continued three days, when it yielded to purgatives and antimonials, so that on the 13th he was so far convalescent as to amuse himself during the day and evening in playing about the chamber. On that night, however, his sleep was restless and disturbed, and he would frequently start up in bed in great alarm. About three o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, we were awakened by alarming symptoms of suffocation, which, however, subsided so completely before I was sufficiently awake to observe them that I again lay down in security. These paroxysms recurred occasionally until daybreak, when his mother, in great alarm, awakened, and told me that she thought William had the croup. Finding her apprehensions to be well grounded, the most active measures were adopted, and Drs. Humes and Muhlenberg were called in to my assistance. Bleeding, emetics, calomel and blisters were freely resorted to, assisted by seneca and the

hive syrup, but although we were able to procure temporary relief from the paroxysms, they would recur at intervals of six or eight hours. He remained in this situation through the 14th and 15th, and on the night of the 15th, just after midnight, a violent paroxysm came on, and before I could adopt any decided measures for his relief he was on the point of suffocation. I sent immediately for the physicians and ran down stairs for my instruments, determined, if other means should be unsuccessful, to open the trachea. On my return he was gasping for breath in his mother's arms, just on the point of dying from suffocation. Under these trying circumstances, I cut through the integuments and completed the opening into the trachea, just as the physicians entered the room.

For a minute he lay apparently lifeless; he then opened his eyes and looked around him, at the same time breathing so softly and sweetly that I could scarcely realize that life was not extinct.

In about five minutes he had so far recovered as to appear, with the exception of the wound, entirely well. The wound was kept patulous until an instrument could be procured to keep it permanently distended. The mucus was expelled by coughing through the artificial opening, and removed as it accumulated—he breathed softly and sweetly—his pulse and skin were natural. The larynx, however, remained closed, and he breathed only through the artificial opening—he was unable to make any sound, and could only indicate his wants by the motion of his lips.

His physicians, with whom Dr. Carpenter was now associated, thought with me that there was a fair prospect of recovery, but on the following evening his breathing became more frequent, with other febrile symptoms, followed by a paroxysm similar to that

which had preceded the operation. It appeared to me as if a spasm had seized the trachea below the opening, as the whole trachea was so contracted that I could scarcely introduce a probe. I succeeded, however, in doing so, opened the trachea, and immediately he expelled a firm coagulum of lymph, which had formed in the trachea and bronchiae. Temporary relief followed, but in a few hours the paroxysms returned and continued to recur until they terminated his existence about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

So distressing were the spasms that I almost regretted the performance of an operation which only prolonged the dear child's sufferings. But it was one of the means which had been successful in other hands, and had I omitted it I should forever have regretted it. Indeed, I have always reflected upon myself for having once before neglected to operate under similar circumstances.

JOHN L. ATLEE.

Lancaster, April 11, 1830.

Joseph Bonaparte Poem.

Joseph Bonaparte at Bethlehem in 1821

The following verses, written by Judge Franks, of the Dauphin County Bar, were contributed by Mr. Abraham S. Schropp, of Bethlehem, Pa., who found them among his father's papers.

Mr. Schropp's copy was endorsed as follows: "Impromptu written on the occasion of Joseph Bonaparte's visit to Bethlehem (in August, A. D. 1821), for the benefit of health, and his speedy cure by Dr. Daniel L. Green.

"These lines were written by Judge Franks, from Harrisburg, who was here at the same time, on a visit."

King Joe, it is said, took it into his Head
To Bethlehem Hall to repair, Sir,
To Exhibit his Wealth and to better his
Health
Under Dr. Green's medical care, Sir.

A fortnight, at least, he had thought he
must feast,
On Bolusses, potions and Trout, Sir,
He arrived in the night, but next morn
'ere 'twas Light
He was cured of his gravel and gout, Sir.

Having heard of Green's Fame, when to
Bethlehem he came,
In an instant the Doctor was called, Sir;
Who, at Joseph's command, quickly took
him in hand,
Ere the Horses were rubb'd down and
stall'd, Sir.

Next morn at the dawn King Joe gave a
yawn,
And, expecting his aches, op'd his eyes,
Sir;
But noble Green's skill had cured every ill
And the monarch rose up in surprise, Sir.

For the Doctor he call'd; for the Doctor
he call'd;
To be knighted at once, on the spot, Sir.
The Doctor appeared, and the sword was
upreared,
On the son of Old Gallipot, Sir.

But the Doctor was wise, he cast down
his eyes,
And the Honour of Knighthood declined,
Sir;
Said, "A boon I will crave, with your
Majesty's leave,
And a grant of it hope I will find, Sir.

"In the course of my life, and, too, with-
out wife,
I ne'er a poor shilling could save, Sir.
Now a great Joe I have saved, Sir,
And the boon I have craved,
Is a little Joe, Sir, if you'r willing."

The King in amaze at the Doctor did
gaze,
And soon crossed his Hand with the gold,
Sir;
Then packed up his Purses, went off with
his Horses,
Leaving naught but the Tale to be told,
Sir.

Minutes of the May Meeting.

Lancaster, May 4, 1900.

The May meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society, was held this afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called, and the minutes of the April meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

The donations consisted of a copy of the "Hornet," dated November 3, 1823, presented by Mr. Amos Rutter, and a number of exchange publications.

The main paper was an excellent biographical sketch of Simon Snyder, the first Governor of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a native-born Lancaster county man. The sketch was a very full and appreciative one, and, perhaps, the best that has so far appeared of this able, faithful and honest public servant.

The Society received from Congressman Brosius a copy of a letter written by the late eminent surgeon, John L. Atlee, Sr., which appeared in "The Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," published in Cincinnati, in 1831. It describes minutely the operation of tracheotomy performed by him on his son, under very trying circumstances, that being then a comparatively new operation in surgery.

The Secretary read some impromptu verses received from Hon. A. S. Schopp, of Bethlehem, and found among his father's papers. They were written by Judge Frank, of Harris-

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burg, on the occasion of ex-King Joseph Bonaparte's visit to Bethlehem in the summer of 1821 for the benefit of his health, and his speedy cure by a local doctor.

All the above papers and contributions were ordered to be published, as usual, in the Society's proceedings, after the thanks of the Society had been voted to the donors.

The miscellaneous discussions on the papers read and allied topics were interesting, as usual. There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned.



LIST OF MEMBERS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1900.

Active Members, 107; Honorary Members, 4;

Exchange List, 16; Total, 127.

B. C. ATLEE, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
W. W. APPEL, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
DR. R. K. BUNNELL, Lancaster, Pa.
J. C. BURKHOLDER, Lancaster, Pa.
J. W. B. BAUSMAN, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
HON. MARIOTT BROSIUS, Lancaster, Pa.
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SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.

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MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

2
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HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

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LANCASTER, PA.

1901.

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schoolmasters, or other intelligent persons, to conduct worship, and to read printed sermons on Sundays. They did not regard this as a satisfactory arrangement, but it was the best they could do; and who can blame them?

In Montgomery county there was an excellent schoolmaster, whose name was John Philip Boehm. He was not very highly educated, but had, in earlier life, conducted the Reformed parochial school in the city of Worms, in Germany, and had served in the same capacity elsewhere. His father had been a minister, and he knew exactly how a Reformed Church ought to be conducted. Having emigrated to America in 1720, his talents and personal excellence were soon recognized, and three incipient congregations, Falkner Swamp, Skippack, and White Marsh, besought him to become their pastor. He hesitated long, because he had not been ordained; but, at last, after serving for several years as a "reader," he yielded to the importunities of the people, and in 1725 assumed the pastoral office.

The Reformed people of Conestoga were a little slower in effecting an organization. For several years their devotions had been led by a pious tailor, named John Conrad Tempelman. This man subsequently wrote a letter to the Synods of North and South Holland, in which he embodied his recollections of this early period. In his letter, dated February 13, 1733, there is a paragraph which is very important for our present purpose. He says: "The church in Canastota had its origin in the year 1725, with a small gathering in private houses, here and there, with the reading of a sermon, with singing and prayer, according to the German Reformed order, on all Sundays and holidays; but, for want of ministers, without the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper." Tempelman, at this time, declined to be chosen pas-

tor, preferring to remain a "reader," or evangelist, but he was finally ordained to the ministry, and, having removed to what is now Lebanon county, became the founder of a number of important churches.

When the Reformed people of Conestoga learned that Boehm had organized the churches of Philadelphia county, they invited him to perform a similar service in their behalf, and he acceded to their request. In a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam, dated January 14, 1739, he says: "This district of Cannestoga is very extensive. The first congregation which was gathered here I call 'Hill Church' (Bergkirch); it is situated in the center. I served it according to their call to come to them twice a year, for the first time in the year 1727, on the 15th of October, and there were present fifty-nine communicants, as this was the first time that a communion service had been celebrated in the Cannestoga valley." During the periods intervening between the semi-annual communion seasons, I suppose, Tempelman continued to act as reader.

The work which had begun so auspiciously was soon seriously disturbed. On the 18th of September, 1727, the Reverend George Michael Weiss arrived in America. He had in Europe been regularly ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Church, and was disposed to magnify his office. Having heard that Boehm was performing ministerial acts without ordination, he protested vigorously in word and deed. He wrote a letter, dated October 2, 1727, to George Schwab, "who had settled in Conestoga," went there some time afterwards, and "administered the Lord's supper to some who had come over the sea with him." Boehm says: "He drew the people over to him, but left them soon afterwards." In the meantime, however, Boehm had applied for regular ordina-

tion to the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland. His request was granted, and by the authority of the Classis he was ordained by the Dutch Ministers of New York, on the 29th of January, 1730. The ground of Weiss' objections having thus been removed, he discontinued his visits to Conestoga. Boehm then proceeded to reorganize the congregation according to the instructions which he had received from the authorities of the church. "On the 30th of May, 1730," he says, "a large congregation gathered and requested to be organized according to the church-order approved by the Classis of Amsterdam. On this occasion there were 75 communicants."

Tempelman's letter, from which we have already quoted, contains the following interesting passage, referring to this period. "Afterwards," he says, "Rev. Boehm served them, at first voluntarily at their request, but later, after being regularly ordained, he administered baptism and communion for two years, although he lived twenty-one hours (63 miles) away from them, being satisfied with the voluntary offerings. He also established a church-order among them, and installed elders, elected by the congregation, and himself exercised a strict and careful supervision, whereby the congregation has been brought into good order."

Boehm's correspondence contains a passage, referring to his numerous missionary journeys, which is somewhat pathetic. He says, January 29, 1730: "In this service I have now labored to the best of my ability for four and a-half years, and during this whole time I can truthfully say I received rather less than above £20 (about \$100) as my salary for all my great labor and the neglect of my own work (on the farm). But, because of the many sects which slander a minister most fearfully for receiving a salary, I dare not say anything, nor on

account of the great poverty of most of my members. This has often brought tears from my eyes, when I was alone upon my long and difficult journeys, as I could hardly see how I could get along, for I have a wife and six children, four of whom are still young. My debts are continuously increasing, as I have to attend to my ministry and must leave my work undone. This is the reason that I cannot pay the interest, which may deprive me again of my land." It is pleasant to know that after all Boehm did not lose his land, but that by its rapid increase in value, he became possessed of a comfortable estate. It was, like Mercutio's wound, "not as deep as a well, not as wide as a church door, but it was enough—it would serve."

The "Conestoga" district was too extensive to be occupied by a single congregation. Tempelman tells us, in 1733: "The congregation in the Chanastoka, by reason of its growth, and the great distance between the members, has been divided into six preaching places. Three of these places are served by a Reformed minister, John Peter Miller, by whom also another strong congregation is served about seven hours (21 miles) distant, called Tulpehocken. But now on account of the division of the congregations they can no longer be served by Pastor Boehm, nor by the above named Miller, because of the great distance of the different places one from another, as also because of his (Boehm's) increased activity, and the heavy labor resting upon him." Tempelman enumerates the congregations in what he regards as Boehm's district, as follows:

"The first congregation numbered 55 members, with the following Elders: Rudolf Heller and Michael Albert.

"The second congregation numbered 51. The Elders were: Hans George Schwab, Johannes Goehr and Conrad Werns.

"The third congregation numbered 30. Their Elders were: Johann Jacob Hock and Andrew Halsbrun."

Concerning the identification of these churches there is little difficulty. The first is, of course, "Conestoga." Michael Albert is mentioned in Boehm's correspondence as an elder of "the Hill Church," as late as 1740. The second congregation was "Cocalico"—afterwards called Bethany, near Ephrata. The names of two of the aforesaid elders—Goehr and Werns—appear in the records of that congregation. The third congregation was Lancaster. John Jacob Hock—who is here mentioned as an elder—was afterwards chosen by the congregation as its first pastor. The record of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster says: "Now as regards the building of our church, the beginning was made in the year 1736, and by the help of God it was so far completed that on the 20th of June, Whitsunday, divine worship was held in it the first time. The reverend and pious John Jacob Hock was called as the regular pastor." Hock was evidently a devout elder, who, in the absence of an ordained minister, was chosen to the ministry by the people, somewhat as Boehm had been called at the beginning of his work. In less than two years the name of Hock disappears from the records, and it is possible that, as soon as a regular minister could be secured, he retired to private life.

The three congregations which were served by Miller are provisionally identified by Prof. Hinke as Zeltenreich, Meyers (now Brickerville) and Muddy Creek. They were mere preaching places, and the actual organization may have been effected at a later date.

After this period the history of the Conestoga church becomes indistinct. No doubt it was greatly depleted by the organization of neighboring churches, especially by the building of

a church in Lancaster. After 1739 the Conestoga church was served at intervals by the Rev. J. B. Rieger, of Lancaster, but it had evidently ceased to be regarded as an important point. In that year Boehm reported that the congregations at Lancaster, Cocalico, and Hill worshipped in log buildings. In 1740 the Hill church offered to pay an annual salary of eight pounds and twenty-five bushels of oats for the services of a regular minister. In that year the elders were Lorentz Herschel Roth (probably Hergelroth), Michael Albert, Michael Weidler, and John Leyn (or Lein). In 1747 Michael Weidler was a delegate to Coetus (Synod), convened in Philadelphia, though in that year his pastor, the Rev. J. B. Rieger, is said to have served only two churches, "Erlentown" and Schaeffer's church, and "Conestoga" is not mentioned. In the following year, 1748, however, we find in the list of elders the name of John Lein, as representative from the latter congregation. His name is accompanied by a very extraordinary note. The record says: "John Lein, of the earliest congregation established in Cannastoka, on the 30th of May, 1730, where Pastor Rieger preaches." This seems to indicate that Mr. Lein was regarded as a sort of patriarch, and that the church which he represented was deemed worthy of special honor. On the same page we read that Nicholas Trewer was the representative from Lancaster, "the new town in Cannastoka." As the old church in Conestoga now disappears from the minutes, it is natural to suppose that the church in the new town had, to some extent, taken its place, and that soon afterwards regular services in the "Hill Church" were discontinued.

We now come to the consideration of the question: "Where was this church situated?" We have seen that it was undoubtedly the earliest Re-

formed Church in Lancaster county; it may, therefore, be interesting to determine its exact location.

It would seem at first sight as if Pastor Boehm had himself conclusively settled the question. He says in 1735: "These three congregations in Canastota are thus situated: Lancaster, towards the south; thence six miles to the Hill Church (Bergkirch), from which is six miles to Cocollica." The last named church, it will be remembered, was Bethany Church, near Ephrata.

Professor Hinke suggests that the only place which fulfilled these conditions of distance is Heller's Church, in Upper Leacock township, and that "the first church in Conestoga" must have stood on ground on which Heller's Church has since been erected. Against this identification several objections have been urged. It has been said that Heller's Church does not stand on a hill, and that Boehm could not, therefore, have called it the Hill Church. We are, however, informed by those who know the region well that the church is actually situated on high ground, and that from whatever direction it may be approached there is a gradual ascent. This fact may have impressed itself on Boehm's mind when he called it "the Hill Church." There is no indication that the name was ever adopted by the congregation.

Another objection has been urged on the ground of distance. It is actually six miles, or a little more, from Lancaster to "Heller's;" but the distance from the latter place to Bethany appears to be considerably greater. On this ground several other places have been suggested as better meeting the necessities of the case. "Kissel Hill," in Warwick township, has been mentioned; but there is no tradition of an early organization at that place. In that locality the Reformed people were never numerous, and it was not until

1823 that the Rev. Daniel Hertz organized them into a congregation.

Others have suggested that "Carpenter's meeting house," where Mr. Hertz sometimes preached, might have been the location of "the first congregation," as it is considerably nearer to Bethany than Heller's. This is, however, a mere supposition, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that there was ever an organized Reformed congregation at that place.

We are, therefore, forced back to the consideration of the claim made in behalf of Heller's Church; and this on closer examination becomes strong, not to say irresistible. It is found that the distances, as given by Boehm, are more nearly correct than may be imagined. Any one may convince himself by a glance at a map of Lancaster county that the distance from Heller's to Bethany in a direct line is not much greater than it is from the former place to Lancaster. After all, when we remember the difficulties under which Pastor Boehm made his way through the wilderness from one settlement to another, it is not surprising if his subsequent estimates of distance should not always prove to be absolutely accurate.

The present congregation at Heller's was established by the Rev. Daniel Hertz, in 1830, on the basis of an earlier organization. There was at that time a small log church, which was occasionally opened for public worship, but no regular pastor had for a long time been stationed there. The Rev. D. W. Gerhard, the present pastor of the congregation, informs us in his "History of the New Holland charge," published in 1877, that "in the absence of a regular pastor the members frequently attended public worship at Lancaster, and generally received the communion there." The churchyard was, however, continuously used for burial purposes and the rights of the



Reformed Church in the possession of the property were carefully guarded.

When the church was rebuilt, in 1860, the members were not unmindful of their earlier history. On the corner-stone were engraved the words, "Founded about 1722." Mr. Gerhard, in his published history, reproduces a paper which was placed in this corner-stone, of which the following is an extract: "This congregation was founded in the year 1722, by a number of German Reformed fathers. Their first house was built in 1722, repaired in 1802, rebuilt and enlarged in 1838, by the same congregation." Concerning this statement Mr. Gerhard very properly remarks: "If the date which is here claimed for the founding of the church be correct there is probably no older Reformed congregation in this country." It now appears, in view of Tempelman's letter, that the date is a little too early; but it is certainly much more nearly correct than was supposed possible a few years ago. It shows, at least, that the tradition of the antiquity of the church remained unbroken.

From several documents in the possession of the congregation some interesting information may be derived. The earliest deed may possibly be lost, but there is a grant, dated February 11, 1743, from Philip Scot to John Line and Michael Weidler, of "two acres of land adjoining to Jacob Hiller's (Heller's) land, whereon the meeting-house now stands," for the use of the same church in Leacock. The consideration of eight shillings was paid by John Lyne "upon the account of the Meeting-house and burrying." The second deed is dated December 30, 1769. It was for two acres, given by James and Rebecca Scot to Michael Weidler, of Manheim township, "in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use and behoof of the Presbyterian or Reformed congregation in Leacock town-

ship and the adjoining townships, to and for the said Reformed congregation, to have and keep a House of Worship on the said premises, and also to and for the use of a burying-ground, forever hereafter, subject to the payment of quit-rent to the Chief Lord or Lords." The use of the word Presbyterian in this connection has no special significance. It was usual in those days to confound the two churches, or to regard them as identical.

The most interesting fact in these documents is the statement that John Line (otherwise written Lein, Leyn and Lyne) and Michael Weidler were the trustees of Heller's Church. It will be remembered that both these men were, in 1740, elders of the Hill, or Conestoga, church, and that Lein represented the church as a delegate to synod. That Weidler remained connected with Heller's Church there can be no doubt. He died July 23, 1770, and was buried in the churchyard adjacent to that church, where his tombstone may still be seen. He was a man of considerable wealth and social influence. John Lein, we believe, resided in Earl township, where he owned a farm. He once owned a house in Lancaster, but sold it in 1756. At the time of his death he was possessed of a large tract of land in Heidelberg township, now Lebanon county. He seems to have lived to a great age, but as he had a son who bore precisely the same name, it is possible that there may be some confusion.

The later history of Heller's Church, now officially known as Salem, does not fall within the scope of the present paper. It is, however, pleasant to observe that the congregation now occupies a beautiful building, and is in a prosperous condition.

The argument which we have presented is cumulative, but it is convincing. Consider it as we will, there is but one conclusion. The old Conestoga

(16)

Church passed out of history more than a century ago, but the line of historic descent was never entirely broken, and Heller's Church now occupies the site of the earliest Reformed Church in Lancaster county.

The Juliana Library.

The library in Lancaster, known as the "Juliana Library," was established in 1759, under the name of "The Lancaster Library Company." It was the third subscription library established in Pennsylvania. In 1763 it was chartered, and, out of compliment to Lady Juliana Penn, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and wife of Thomas Penn, one of the proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, it was called the Juliana Library. This step was evidently taken to secure her assistance and favor. She did donate a few books, but, so far as can be ascertained, perhaps not nearly so many as was expected. It is the common belief that she was the founder and patron of the library. She was a patron to a limited extent, but it had an active existence four years before it took on her name.

The library at one time had about 800 books on its shelves, and was fairly prosperous. Its most flourishing period was from 1760 to 1775. Its history from that time until its final sale and dispersion, in 1843, is not well known, there being no minutes to tell us what was done. In all, only a few pages of the minutes kept of the Library Company's proceedings have survived the wreck of time. The one printed below has just been found among the papers of a descendant of the Secretary of the Library, and is offered as a valuable addition to what has already been put on record.—Ed.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Juliana Library Company, at their Library Room, on the 17th Day of January, 1775.

Present—Edw. Shippen, Esq., Rev. Mr. Thos. Barton, Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Wil-

Ham Atlee, John Hobson, William Bowman, Barnard Hubley. ,

Adam Simon Kuhn, Esquire, was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Henry, being possessed of "London and Its Environs," with copper plates, in 6 vols. 8 mo., and being willing to dispose of them to the Library at the price of £3.0.0, it is agreed that they be taken into the Library at that price.

The Directors now agreed that the following Books should be immediately purchased for the use of the Library, viz.:

.....
And Mr. Atlee is requested to write to Mr. Hall and inclose him a copy of the List, and request of him to inform him as expeditiously as possible which of them he can furnish or procure for us, with the price annexed that he can furnish them at, and at the same time inform him that if the prices suit the Books will be immediately sent for and the cash forwarded to pay for them. And Mr. Atlee will mention to Mr. Hall that the Company have dealt chiefly with that house in the life of his father, and had his offer to supply the Company from time to time at £110 with such new Books as they should want.

An Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Lady Juliana Penn to the Rev. Mr. Barton being received in the words following, to wit:

.....
The Directors, highly sensible of the favor and kind patronage of her Ladyship, request that Mr. Barton will present the warm acknowledgments of the Company to her Ladyship for the generous Notice she hath condescended to take of this Institution, and will forward a Catalogue of the Books and Instruments of the Library to her, agreeable to her desire, with a Copy of this Minute.

"Leeland's History of Ireland," lately

published at Philadelphia, being subscribed for for the Library, and being taken in since the last meeting, is now produced, and ordered to be placed in the Library.

Ordered that Edward Shippen, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Barton, Jas. Yeates and Wm. Atlee be a Committee to complete the Catalogue of Books belonging to the Company, and that one Catalogue be neatly bound in Morocco and Gilt, to be forwarded to Lady Juliana Penn.

A Revolutionary Record.

While there were a good many Non-Associators in Lancaster county during the Revolutionary War, the population was, nevertheless, generally loyal to the cause of the Colonies. There was, however, considerable opposition manifested in a few districts to the enlistment and departure of soldiers. In April, 1777, Congress passed a militia law, to be better enabled to repel the threatened invasion of the State by General Howe. Lancaster county was required to furnish nine battalions. In eight of the thirty-three townships into which the county was divided, there was open rebellion, and for a time it was found impossible to enforce the law. Donegal and the neighboring districts seem to have been the principal theatre of the discord. The Mennonites, being non-combatants, were principally concerned. They paid little attention to the constables and their warrants.

On June 25, 1777, a squad of soldiers was sent to levy the fines due by one, Samuel Albright. He had notice of their coming, and collected a number of men and women, armed with scythes, coulters and pitchforks. They brained one of the soldiers, and put the rest to flight, but not before the latter had fired a volley, badly wounding Albright and several more ring-leaders.

It was evidently the foregoing affair that brought the Committee of Observation together on June 28. Colonel Bertram Galbraith was at the time the Lieutenant of the county, and a most ardent and active patriot, no man in the country, perhaps, being more diligent in the patriot cause. The following letter from him to President

Wharton, on May 19, 1777, from Donegal, refers to the trouble ahead, and throws light on the action taken below. He wrote: "By this I am to inform you that I have hitherto lost no time in endeavoring to embody the militia of this county since my appointment, but find it an arduous task. I have got Six Battalions out of the Nine formed, the three yet to form are in the heart of the Mininist Settlements in our County, who pamper with the Constables, and prevent them from making their Returns, by which I'm rendered unable to do anything with them: I have heard it reported that they mean to withstand the measures.".....—Ed.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation and Inspection at the House of Mr. Baker, the 28th of June, 1777.

Present, Jasper Yeates, Christopher Crawford, John Miller, Michael Musser, George Moore, Adam Reigart, William Bowman, William Atlee.

William Atlee in the chair.

On the application of Colonel Galbraith for a quantity of ammunition out of the publick stores here to enable him to suppress some dangerous combinations which appear in the upper parts of the county in opposition to the Laws of this Commonwealth. It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that it be recommended, and it is recommended to the Commissioners of the county, and such other persons as now have the custody or charge of the publick ammunition in this County to deliver to Colonel Galbraith such a reasonable quantity of powder and lead as shall be thought necessary for him for these purposes. Mr. Galbraith here in committee engaging to place such ammunition into the Hands of some one or more of the Civil Magistrates of this County, to be by him or them placed in the Hands of such prudent Persons as he shall appoint to

(22)

assist the Civil officers in the execution of their Duty, and the utmost Caution is recommended by the Committee to be used by the Magistrates in the disposition thereof.

By order

WILL A. ATLEE, Chairman.

Minutes of the September Meeting.

Lancaster, Sept. 7, 1900.

The regular monthly meetings of the Lancaster County Historical Society were resumed Friday afternoon, Sept. 7, after the summer recess, in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, the attendance being good, notwithstanding the warm weather. President Steinman occupied the chair, and, in the absence of the Secretary, S. M. Sener acted as Secretary pro tem. The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian reported a number of donations as having been made to the library and museum, among the donors being Mr. H. C. Barnhart, of York; Mr. Charles B. Hollinger, Mr. J. A. Killian, Miss Gertrude H. Sener, City Clerk E. S. Smeltz, City Regulator Israel Carpenter, Mrs. M. S. P. C. Baumgardner and others.

The Treasurer reported that he had reinvested the "Ross fund," which now amounts to \$112.

B. C. Atlee, Esq., and S. M. Sener, Esq., were appointed a committee to draft a minute of respect to Miss S. Josephine Myer and P. P. Sentman, Esq., who had died since the last meeting. They reported the following, which was adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

"At the September meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society announcement was made of the deaths of Miss S. Josephine Myer and Pearson P. Sentman, Esq. The committee to draft a minute to be put on the records of the Society report the following:

"Miss Myer was a constant and highly valued attendant at the meetings of this Society. In home, in church, and in all good and charitable causes she was ever energetic.

"Pearson P. Sentman, Esq., was a man of scholarly mind, of fine culture, of liberal education. In his profession he was widely known and in the community universally respected.

"In the deaths of these two members this Society has suffered a severe loss."

Rev. J. H. Dubbs read a highly interesting and valuable paper on "The Earliest Reformed Church in Lancaster County," which the Doctor traced to the "Hill Church," founded in Conastoka in 1725, the site of which is now occupied by Heller's Church, in Upper Leacock township. The paper was ordered to be printed, and the thanks of the Society tendered to Dr. Dubbs for the same.

B. C. Atlee, Esq., read copies of two valuable historical documents, which were found among the effects of his late father. The papers were: "Minutes of a meeting of the Directors of the Juliana Library, held in Lancaster, on January 17, 1775," and "Minutes of a meeting of the Committee of Observation and Inspection, held at the house of Mr. Baker, June 28, 1778, in Lancaster." Both documents were highly interesting and were ordered to be printed.

The Society adjourned, to meet on Friday afternoon, October 5, at 2:30 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock, as heretofore.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 2, 1900.

P. H. Bue,

CLAIMS OF CONNECTICUT TO PENNSYLVANIA TERRITORY.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. V. NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1900.

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Claims of Connecticut to Pennsylvania Territory.

When William Penn, on January 5th, 1681, obtained from Charles II., the then King of England, the charter for the valuable grant which afterwards was to be known as the State of Pennsylvania, it was broadly understood to comprise all that area included in three degrees of latitude, by five of longitude, west from the Delaware. More precisely, it comprised all that part of America, islands included, which is bounded on the East by the Delaware river from a point on a circle twelve miles northward of New Castle town to the 43rd degree north latitude if the Delaware extends so far; if not, as far as it does extend, and thence to the 43rd degree by a meridian line. From this point westward five degrees of longitude on the 43rd degree parallel; the western boundary to the 40th parallel, and thence by a straight line to the place of beginning. The great Quaker could not have foreseen the angry disputes that would arise in fixing these apparently simple boundary lines, the questions that would arise over prior grants conflicting with his own, and the bloody controversies which had to be fought out before the present limits of the State became absolutely fixed. In the life time of the Lord Proprietor, the dispute with the Duke of York about the New Castle District of Delaware was adjusted. The Maryland boundary question was for a time taken out of controversy by a decree of King James' Council, which ordered that "for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between

the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea, on the one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the 40th degree of north latitude, the southern boundary of Pennsylvania by charter; and that the one-half thereof lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea be adjudged to belong to His Majesty, and the other half to Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter." Under this compromise, the northern line of Pennsylvania was moved southward to latitude 42 degrees instead of 43 degrees. At the same time it absorbed five degrees in length of the Connecticut western belt. It is the purpose of this paper to briefly review some of the salient points of the acrimonious and at times blood-thirsty struggles that grew out of the rival claims of the Connecticut and Pennsylvania plantations.

The colony of Connecticut had been always loyal to the Stuart dynasty, and when the Restoration occurred in England, the time was considered ripe to secure a liberal charter from the King. This was obtained at the hands of Charles II., and it was almost limitless in the liberality of its grants. As will be seen by reference to a copy of the charter now on file in the records of this society, it included all that part of New England "bounded on the east by Narrogancett River commonly called Narrogancett Bay, where the said river falleth into the sea, and on the north by the lyne of the Massachusetts plantation, and on the south by the sea, and in longitude as the lyne of the Massachusetts Colony, runinge from east to west; that is to say, from the said Narrogancett Bay on the east to the South Sea on the west parte, with the islands thereunto adioyninge."

In effect, this charter made the bounds of Connecticut on the west the

Pacific Ocean, taking in the southeastern corner of New York State and the northern two-fifths of Pennsylvania. The difficulty about the portion of New York included in the grant was removed by the recognition on the part of Connecticut of a later grant of this strip of territory by Charles II. to his brother, James. The Connecticut Colonists feared to offend the King, and they ratified this break in the continuity of their territory. To this accident Pennsylvania is much indebted for the successful contest waged for the holding of the territory in dispute.

To understand how large a slice of the present State of Pennsylvania would have remained to Connecticut, it needs but to be stated that it would include all the land lying north of a straight line, entering the State about Stroudsburg, just north of the Delaware Water Gap. If we examine a map of Pennsylvania, we can see that this division would have deprived us of all the great northern coal, iron and oil fields, and would have permanently displaced Penn's Commonwealth from her present proud supremacy among her sister States. From New Castle on the west, through the Clearfield lumber district and the oil regions of Butler, the division line would have gone, and the Governor of Connecticut would be concerned about a miner's strike in the great anthracite regions in and near the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne.

This large expanse of northern Pennsylvania did not become an object of contention until the middle of the eighteenth century. The Penns were kept busy defending their rights southward, and Connecticut was spent with the labor of safe-guarding her home territory. In 1754, an attempt to colonize the Wyoming country was begun, by the organization of the Susquehanna Company. This consisted of about 700

members, 90 per cent. of whom came from Connecticut. They bought on July 11, 1754, from the Five Nations for the sum of £2,000, a tract of land beginning at the 41st degree of latitude, the southerly boundary of Connecticut; thence running north, following the line of the Susquehanna at a distance of ten miles from it, to the present northern boundary of Pennsylvania; thence 120 miles west; thence south to the 41st degree and back to the point of beginning. This purchase was formally approved by the Connecticut General Assembly, and inferentially must have been acquiesced in by Pennsylvania. The latter State was represented in a meeting of the commissioners from the various colonies in Albany in 1754, when no objection was registered against the claim on the part of Massachusetts and Connecticut that their western dominion ended at the South Sea.

We find in the London Magazine for 1753 note of the fact that several hundred people of the Connecticut colony had agreed to purchase a large tract of land from the Six Nations of Indians of the Susquehanna, about 300 leagues to the westward, lying within the bounds of their charter, to settle upon it, expecting in a short time to set up a distinct government. It is quaint reading that we have in the minutes of the Susquehanna Company preserved in the Pennsylvania Archives. Herein is produced a copy of one of the recitals in their agreement: "Whereas, we being desirous to enlarge His Majesties English Settlements in North America, and further to spread Christianity, as also to promote our own temporal interest, etc."

That they intended to form themselves into a distinct colony is confirmed by a reference to the minutes of the meeting of January 6th, 1768, wherein it is noted that one Eliphalet

Dyer was commissioned to go to England to secure "His Majesty's confirmation of our said purchase, and formation into a distinct colony for the purpose of civil government."

The first settlement on the Susquehanna purchase was made in 1762. Six years later Captain Zebulon Butler, with forty settlers, most of them veterans of the French and Indian war, set out for Kingston and built the famed "Forty Fort," which was to figure in the massacre of ten years later. Butler and his colleagues locked horns with the settlers who claimed under Penn's heirs. The Penns had not sold these lands, but had leased them with the stipulation to the tenants that they defend the lands against the Connecticut claimants. Then began a series of fights for the land. The Pennsylvania claimants put up a stiff argument with a four-pounder gun, which enabled them to hold possession. In 1770, the Butler party returned, captured the four-pounder, and, backed by the incoming tide of Connecticut men, held the country. This they continued to hold until the outbreak of the Revolution, when the colony is supposed to have numbered 3,000 souls.

It is strongly probable that, if the Revolution had been delayed a few years longer, and a form of popular government had not succeeded the Penn administration, the claim of Connecticut to this region would have become well established. The minutes of the Susquehanna Company from July 18th, 1753, to May 4th, 1774, deal chiefly with the rights of the settlers as between themselves, the manner of payment for land and its fair division. There seem to be no minutes recorded from 1774 until 1782, from which time there is a strenuous insistence upon their rights as against the Pennsylvania claimants.

The articles of Confederation adopted

in 1781 empowered Congress to appoint Courts of Arbitration to decide disputes between States as to boundaries. Pennsylvania promptly applied for a Court to decide the Susquehanna dispute. Connecticut wanted more time in order to get papers from England. Congress over-ruled the request and it was ordered that the Court meet in Trenton in November, 1782. The argument consumed forty-one days, at the end of which the Court came to the unanimous conclusion that Wyoming, or the Susquehanna district, belonged to Pennsylvania and not to Connecticut.

In the minutes of the Susquehanna Company, under date of July 13th, 1785, we find the chief arguments in defense of their claim set forth in no uncertain language. At that meeting it was formally resolved

"First. That the purchase they made of the Indian native proprietors of said land, was fair bona-fide, and for a valuable consideration, paid previous to any other purchase of said land from said Indians.

"Second. That at the time of Making Said purchase there was not, nor ought there ever to have been, a doubt respecting the right of Connecticut to the jurisdiction and pre-emption of the Territory, the charter and Letters patent of Connecticut being in fact eighteen years prior to the patent to Sir William Penn, which in terms most Explicit did cover said land.

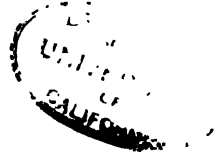
"Third. That in confidence in the Charter of Connecticut, which they judged to be sure and sacred as the Solemn acts of any public body Can be, and with the Countenance and approbation of the Colony of Connecticut, they made the purchase and Settlement aforesaid; and have at vast Expense of blood and treasure purchased and defended their possessions against the Common enemy, to the great emolument and Security of the United States.

"Fourth. That although the Court Constituted to determine the right of jurisdiction between the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania have astonished the world with the decision in favor of Pennsylvania, yet our right to those lands in possession, are founded in law and Justice, is Clear and unquestionable, and we cannot, and will not give it up.

"Fifth. That the Conduct of the State and people of Pennsylvania towards the proprietors of the lands on the river Susquehanna in consequence of the Decree of Trenton in A. D., 1782, was impolitic, unjust and tyrannical and has a tendency to interrupt the harmony of the States."

It would exceed the limits marked out for this paper to take up in detail the struggles that took place between the rival claimants during the succeeding fourteen years. Congress ended it all in 1799 by the passage of an act which confirmed the title of the actual settlers. The feelings of the Susquehanna settlers were salved to an extent by the confirming to Connecticut of a tract of about 3,500,000 acres in northeastern Ohio, which was known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut. In his history of Connecticut, A. Johnston thus describes the plight of the claimants under the Susquehanna Company: "The unfortunate Wyoming settlers, deserted by their own State, and left to the mercy of rival claimants, had a hard time of it for years. The militia of the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania was mustered to enforce the writs of the Pennsylvania Courts; the property of the Connecticut men was destroyed, their fences were cast down, and their rights ignored."

There is a touch of pathos in the resolution adopted at the final meeting of the Susquehanna Company held on October 23, 1801, in the dwelling house of Stephen Tuttle in Athens, Pa. Its



manly assertion of what it firmly believed to be its rights, and final graceful acquiescence in an adverse decision for the sake of "peace and harmony with our fellow citizens" will perhaps excuse the writer for making it the conclusion of a paper which makes no pretension to original research, but was simply designed to be a review of well attested facts concerning an important epoch in the history of the State. The resolution recites that "although the Court Constituted in Conformity to the Confederation of the United States, to determine the right of jurisdiction between the States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, did pass a decree in favor of Pennsylvania respecting the jurisdiction, etc., so far as respected the Controversy then subsisting between the contending States; yet the authority of that Court did not extend to decide the private property in the Soil, and that the committee who composed the Court were unanimously of opinion that the decision was not to reach the question of property in the Soil; That the right of soil as Claimed under Connecticut should be held Sacred; although this Company have full faith and confidence in the justice and equity of their Claim, that their title to these lands was first derived from a source that never ought to have been questioned, and that the same has been defended through a long and cruel war, at a vast expense of the blood and treasure of the inhabitants; yet this meeting, taking into their serious consideration the necessity of living in friendship, and harmony, and peace, with the citizens of the United States, and particularly with the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of which the settlers under the Connecticut title are a part; and whereas many of our fellow citizens claim the same land under a different title, adverse from the claim of this

company, and their settlers, that in consequence of those contested claims, controversy has many years subsisted, which has not only occasioned a pecuniary loss, but the shedding of blood; that having an ardent desire to put an end to a controversy of so long duration, to prevent litigation, and to cultivate peace and harmony with our fellow citizens, are disposed to meet our adverse claimants, and to endeavor to bring into effect a reconciliation of the controversy, by an amicable compromise."

In passing, it may be remarked that the recent federal census gives Pennsylvania a population of 6,301,365 souls, and Connecticut 908,355. Had the northern two-fifths of Pennsylvania been awarded to Connecticut, or had the new State of Susquehanna been formed, a wide field of interesting conjecture is opened concerning the influence which such acts would have exerted in the moulding of our present Commonwealth.

Political Divisions of Lancaster County.

Lancaster county was organized in 1729. Part of Berks county was taken from it in 1752, and Dauphin county was also taken from it, in 1785. Lebanon county was taken from Lancaster and Dauphin in 1813.

The following townships embraced the present territory of Lancaster county in 1729: Drumore, Sadsbury, Martic, Conestoga, Hempfield, Donegal, Earl, Warwick, Manheim, Lancaster, Leacock, Lampeter, Salisbury, Caernarvon, Strasburg, and Cocalico, sixteen in number. Manor was organized in 1730, being taken from Hempfield. Brecknock is first mentioned in the Commissioners' records in 1740, but is by some regarded as one of the original townships. Colerain and Little Britain were organized in 1738, being taken from Drumore. Rapho was organized as the twenty-first township of the county in 1741; it was detached from Donegal. Bart was taken from Sadsbury in 1744. Elizabeth was taken from Warwick in 1757. Mount Joy constituted the twenty-fourth township of the county; it was taken from Donegal in 1759 or 1767.

No more new townships were formed or organized previous to 1800. It may be of interest to know how many election districts existed at such an early date, how constituted, where located, and tracing the formation of additional ones until the present time.

From the organization of the county until 1784 the County and State elections were held at the county seat.

By an Act of Assembly, passed September 13, 1785, Lancaster county was erected into four election districts, constituted as follows:

First, Lancaster borough, Lancaster township, Manheim township, Manor township, Lampeter township, Conestoga township; polling place, the Court House, at Lancaster borough.

Second, Little Britain township, Drumore township, Martic township, Bart township, Colerain township, Sadsbury township, Strasburg township; polling place at the public house of Colonel James Porter, in Drumore township.

Third, Donegal township, Mount Joy township, Rapho township, Hempfield township, Elizabeth township, Warwick township; polling place at the public house of Captain Hugh Pedan, in Rapho township.

Fourth, Salisbury township, Earl township, Caernarvon township, Brecknock township, Cocalico township, Leacock township; polling place at the public house of Thomas Henderson, at New Holland, in Earl township.

By an Act of Assembly, passed September 19, 1786, Strasburg township was added to the First District; Hempfield, Elizabeth and Warwick townships were detached from the Third District and added to the First District.

The polling place of the Third District was changed to the public house of Michael Nocales, in Donegal township.

Cocalico township was taken from the Fourth District and also added to the First District.

In 1792 the polling place of the Second District was changed to the Unicorn Hotel, in Drumore township.

In 1795 Cocalico and Elizabeth townships were erected into a separate election district, known as the Fifth District, with the polling place at the public house of Henry Miller, in Cocalico

Roads, situated midway between the present village of Lincoln and Ephrata borough.

The Sixth District was established by an Act of Assembly March 31, 1797, composed of Strasburg, Sadsbury, Bart and a part of Martic township, with the polling place in the village of Strasburg.

The Seventh District was erected by an Act of Assembly April 8, 1799, composed of Warwick and Rapho townships, with the polling place in the village of Manheim.

By the same act the polling place of the Third District was taken to the public house of Alex. Boggs, near Elizabethtown.

The Court House at Lancaster borough was the polling place, but each township had a separate Election Board, as the returns show. The Election Boards were elected the Saturday previous to the State or county elections, at such places as designated by the township constable, which differed at times from the regular State polling places.

In order to establish, change or abolish an election district it had to be done by an Act of Assembly, until 1854, when the Legislature conferred that authority on the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the various counties of the State, for the reason that they knew more about the necessities of the same. Boroughs were incorporated in the same way previous to this Act of Assembly, but since by the Court of Quarter Sessions. These Courts always had the authority to establish and form new townships.

Thus it will be seen that voters, in order to cast their ballots, had a considerable distance to travel, and the vote cast was light; nothing like the enthusiasm of our day was manifested.

In 1801, the Eighth District was formed. Salisbury township was taken

from the Fourth District and Salisbury township from the Sixth District, and constituted the Eighth District, with the polling place at the public house of John Young, in Salisbury township.

In 1802 the Ninth District was established. Brecknock and Caernarvon were detached from the Fourth District, and constituted the new district, with the polling place at Churchtown, in Caernarvon township. This district was abolished in 1803. These two townships were again put in the Fourth District.

The same year the Fifth District was changed by detaching part of Cocalico township and attaching part of Warwick township, and moving the polling place from Henry Miller's Hotel, near Ephrata, to Nathaniel Lightner's Hotel, also in Cocalico township, owned by John Erb, great-grandfather of the writer of this sketch, located in the present village of Clay. This house has been a polling place to this day, even when it was kept as a private house by George W. Steinmetz, from 1855-1868, who is the father of the writer. In fact, the writer himself first saw the light of day in this house.

Another change occurred in 1803. A new district was formed from parts of Brecknock and Cocalico townships, known as the Ninth District, with Reamstown, in Cocalico township, as the polling place. This came to stay.

In 1804 Lancaster borough was divided into two wards, and had two Election Boards, but still one polling place.

In 1805 Donegal township was detached from the Third District, and constituted the Tenth District, with Maytown as the polling place.

The Eleventh District was also organized by taking Caernarvon and part of Earl from the Fourth District, and part of Salisbury from the Eighth

District, with the polling place at Churchtown.

Martie township was put into a separate district in 1807, and Bart in 1808, being taken from the Second and Sixth Districts respectively.

In the latter year Salisbury was restored to the Eighth District, and part of Sadsbury put in the Eleventh District.

The next change took place in 1810, when Colerain township was detached from the Second District and established as the Fourteenth District.

Two years later Little Britain township was detached from the Second District and constituted a new district, known as number fifteen.

In 1813 four new districts were formed, Lititz, Marietta, Columbia and Sadsbury township.

Lititz District was detached from Manheim and embraced that part of Warwick that did not continue to vote in Manheim, or that did not vote in the Fifth District, in Cocalico township, at John Erb's Hotel, now the village of Clay.

Marietta embraced that part of Donegal that did not vote in the Tenth District, at Maytown, from which it was taken. Part of Donegal was also attached to the Third District, at Elizabethtown.

Columbia, which became a borough a year later, comprised parts of Hempfield, Manor and Rapho townships.

The two first named parts were detached from the First, or Lancaster Borough, District. This was the first time this district was disturbed. The part of Rapho attached to Columbia was detached from Manheim.

Sadsbury township was established as the Nineteenth District by being detached from the Eighth and Eleventh Districts, respectively, and thus Salisbury township was constituted the Eighth District, with the White Horse Hotel as the polling place.

In 1816 Strasburg became a borough.

From 1759 or 1767 until 1818 no new townships were organized. In the latter year West Hempfield was organized as the twenty-fifth township of the county by the division of Hempfield into East and West Hempfield townships. Lancaster and Columbia continued to be the polling places of both townships, respectively. Lancaster borough was incorporated as a city this same year.

From 1818 until 1819 no new election districts were established. In the latter year Leacock township was detached from the Fourth District and formed as the Twentieth District. Brecknock was taken from the Ninth District and organized as the twenty-first District, with Muddy Creek as the polling place. Mount Joy township was detached from Maytown, also a part of Donegal township, and both formed the Twenty-second District, with the town of Mount Joy as the polling place.

The polling place of Sadsbury township was changed.

In 1822 the Twenty-third District was established at Petersburg, in East Hempfield township, parts of East Hempfield and Manor townships being taken from the First, or Lancaster, District.

In 1824 Lampeter township was taken from the same district and formed the Twenty-fourth District.

In 1825 Conestoga township was also detached from this district and constituted the Twenty-fifth District.

Elizabethtown was erected into a borough in 1827, the third in the list.

A year later two new districts were formed, Washington, in Manor township, which was also established as a borough the same year, and Gross', in Cocalico township, known as John Gross' Hotel, located in the present borough of Ephrata, and the same has

been a polling place to this day. The said John Gross was a great-grandfather of the writer of this sketch, and obtained this hotel from his father-in-law, Col. John Wright, of Revolutionary fame.

Thus, Manor township had three polling places, neither of them in the township's territory, viz.: Lancaster city, Petersburg, in East Hempfield township, and Washington Borough. Cocalico township, as then constituted, had two election polls, Reamstown and Gross'. The area of this township was somewhat reduced in 1815. Previous to that year the present village of Clay separated it from Elizabeth township. In the latter year the present village of Lincoln became the dividing line; Elizabeth township desiring more territory, because a goodly portion of its former territory was now embraced in Lebanon county.

In 1829 Bainbridge, then in Donegal township, and Manheim township became the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Districts, respectively.

The polling place for Manheim township was established in the town of Manheim, and changed in 1830 to Neffsville.

Marietta became a borough about 1830, and part of Warwick township was added to the Seventh District.

In 1833 the Thirtieth District was established at Millerstown, now known as Millersville, in Manor township.

In 1833 West Earl township was formed, and became a separate election district the following year.

So far there were twenty-six townships, five boroughs, a city, and thirty-one election districts.

In 1836 West Hempfield township was detached from Columbia borough, and Strasburg township was detached from Strasburg borough, and established as the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Districts, respectively.

Part of the Twenty-seventh District was added to the Fourth District.

Manheim was incorporated as the sixth borough in 1838. The same year Cocalico township was divided into three distinct townships, West Cocalico, East Cocalico and Ephrata. The same year Indiantown, in Manor township, and Schoeneck, in West Cocalico township, were made the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Districts, respectively. The name Schoen Eck, pretty corner, was given because of its surroundings, and, situated on an elevation, gives a splendid view of the surrounding country. It is now spelled without the capital E. West Donegal township was also established in this year.

In 1839 the Thirty-sixth District was established at Blue Ball, then in Earl township.

In 1840 the Thirty-seventh District was formed by dividing Strasburg township into two election districts; the new polling place was located at Williamstown.

In 1841 West Lampeter township was formed as the thirtieth township of the county, by being detached from the Eastern part, which was called East Lampeter.

Four new election districts were formed in 1842—Rohrerstown, in East Hempfield township; Lancaster township, both being detached from the First, or Lancaster City District, and the last that remained so long with their first love, were made the Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth Districts, respectively. East Lampeter was constituted the Fortieth District, although regarded as the oldest part of the original township. Little Britain was divided into two districts by establishing a poll at Oak Hill.

The same year Conoy township was established by being taken from West Donegal, and Bainbridge continued as the election poll.

The islands on the river were attached to Conoy township.

In 1843 Paradise township was organized as the thirty-second township of the county by being separated from Strasburg, and Williamstown continued as the election poll.

The parts of Warwick heretofore included in the Fifth and Seventh Districts were detached and attached to the Warwick township district, at Lititz.

In 1844 Upper Leacock was established as the thirty-third township and Forty-second Election District by being taken from Leacock township and the Twentieth District, and West Donegal was added to the Third District.

It is not generally known that there was a township in this county which had only a few years' existence, and which was named for William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. Such a township, however, was projected, laid out and named in 1844. In that year a petition was presented to the Court of Lancaster county, signed by citizens residing within the bounds of the Twenty-second Election District of the county, composed of parts of Rapho, Mount Joy and Donegal townships, stating that inconvenience, trouble and expense were incurred by reason of the distance to which the petitioners were subjected in attending their respective township elections, and praying the election of a new township out of portions of each of the three above-named townships. Upon that petition the Court appointed Christopher Brenner, Henry M. Reigart and Thomas Lloyd viewers. Two of the viewers met and returned a report creating the new township. It was called "Harrison," and was embraced within the Twenty-second Election District of Lancaster county. The report of the viewers was made to the August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1844, and on February 3, 1845, the

Court set the report aside. The matter was certiorated to the Supreme Court, and there the proceedings on the report of viewers were quashed. The attorneys were Messrs. Stevens and Penrose, and the opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Rogers. Argument was had before the Supreme Court on December 8, 1846. By Act of Assembly, passed in 1846, Harrison township was divided into two election districts, Mount Joy and Sporting Hill, but the act did not become operative, owing to the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. However, Mount Joy was called Harrison in the election returns for 1846, and was repealed in 1847. The case is fully reported in 5th Barr, p 447.

In 1845 Fulton township was organized by being detached from Little Britain. It was named after Robert Fulton, who was born within its bounds. It is known as the Fifteenth Election District, but, strictly speaking, it is the Forty-first, and was so regarded in the election returns as late as 1848. However, the latest established poll is in the territory of Little Britain.

The polling place of Lancaster township was changed.

In 1846 Penn township was formed by a division of Warwick township. It was given two election polls, neither of them in its own territory, the one in Manheim borough and the other in the town of Lititz, being the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Districts, respectively. These were abolished in 1848, and Penn township given a polling place in its own territory, and known as the Forty-third District.

In 1850 that part of Manor that formerly voted in Lancaster township, but resided near the Thirtieth District, now voted in the Thirty-fourth District, at Indiantown.

Adamstown was established as a bor-

ough in 1850, and became the Forty-fourth Election District of the county.

Mount Joy was incorporated as the eighth borough in 1851. Earl township was again divided this year, when East Earl was formed and Blue Ball continued as the polling place.

Lancaster city was divided into four wards in 1852, and as many polls.

Elizabeth township was divided into two election districts, the Forty-fifth being established at Pennville, the Fifth continuing at the present village of Clay. The one at Pennville was abolished in 1854. In this year three new townships were formed: Clay from Elizabeth, Pequea from Conestoga, and Providence from Martic, and constituted the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh election polls respectively. This seems an injustice to Clay, because Brickerville, in Elizabeth township, became their polling place and called the Fifth District, and had never served in that capacity before; whereas, Clay's polling place was established in what is now Clay township as the Fifth District, as already shown in 1803. Ephrata township also received a small portion from Elizabeth township when Clay was formed.

In 1855 Eden township was separated from Bart and erected as the fortieth township and the Forty-eighth Election District. The Court of Quarter Sessions now had the authority of establishing election districts.

In 1859 the Upper District of Mount Joy was detached from Elizabethtown and the Forty-ninth poll established at Lehman's School House, in Mount Joy township; now the polling place is in H. S. Hottenstein's Warehouse, on the Manheim road.

In 1860 West Donegal was detached from Elizabethtown, and the fiftieth poll established at Rutt's School House, in said township.

Three districts were detached from

Mount Joy borough in 1861, the Lower District of Mount Joy, polling place at Breneman's School House; present polling place at Florin; Rapho, Strickler's School House, present poll on the premises of Emil Eby. East Donegal, with polling place at Springville, now called Florin.

Columbia was divided into two wards in 1862.

In 1863 the Newtown District, in Rapho township, was detached from the Strickler's School House District in the same township. The Newtown School House is the polling place.

In 1867 Lancaster city was divided into nine wards and as many polls. Columbia received three wards and as many polls, but they are still regarded as the First and Sixteenth Districts respectively.

What is known as Manor New was established in 1869 as the Fifty-fifth Election District.

In 1870 West Hempfield township was divided into four election districts: Silver Spring, Mountville, Norwood, Northwestern, the first named being the original district established in 1836.

Washington borough was divided into two wards in 1876.

In 1878 Sporting Hill and Union Square, in Rapho township, were detached from Manheim borough and established as the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Districts.

East Donegal, Lincoln School House, was detached from Marietta in 1879. The present poll is in West Marietta.

East Drumore township was set apart from Drumore in 1883 as the Forty-first and last township of the county and the Sixty-second election District. Mechanics' Grove is the polling place of the new township and Chestnut Level of the original part.

Landisville, in East Hempfield township, was established the same year.

In 1885 Terre Hill, in East Earl town-

ship, was detached from Blue Ball and established as the Sixty-fourth District. Strasburg was divided into three wards.

In 1886 Manheim borough was divided into three wards. Salisbury township got three additional election districts, Spring Garden, Cambridge and Gap. Milton Grove, in Mount Joy township, became a separate district in 1888.

Lititz was made a borough and a separate district, as was East Warwick, in Warwick township.

Earl township was divided into two election districts in 1890, Martindale being the new district. Penn township was also divided into two districts in 1891. Unionville is the new district. The old one is called South Penn.

Ephrata was incorporated as the tenth borough the same year, and is called the Seventy-third Election District.

In 1892 Ephrata township was divided into three districts, Akron, Lincoln and Murrell. Akron received the number rightly belonging to Ephrata, the original poll since 1828.

Lancaster city was divided into nineteen precincts the same year, and Marietta borough was divided into three wards.

In 1893 West Earl township received two election districts, Farmersville being the new one.

Quarryville was established as the eleventh borough this year, and as the Seventy-seventh Election District.

Columbia's three wards were increased to nine. This was declared illegal by the Supreme Court in 1894. However, in 1896, the local Court again established nine wards, which are still in force.

In 1894 Christiana borough was established, and both Brecknock and West Cocalico townships were divided

into two election districts, Bowmansville and Blainesport, respectively, being the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Districts.

In 1895 Akron and New Holland became boroughs, and the Eighty-first and Eighty-second Election Districts respectively.

In 1898 Mount Joy borough was divided into two wards.

In 1899 Penn township was given the third election district, which was established at Junction.

During the present year two new districts were formed. Manheim township, which is one of the largest townships in the county, had but one election poll until this year (1900), when a polling place was established at the Stock Yards Hotel, in said township.

Denver has been incorporated as the fifteenth borough and forms the Eighty-fifth Election District of the county.

In 1785 we had one borough, twenty-four townships and four election districts in the county.

In 1900 we have a city, fifteen boroughs, forty-one townships. These townships have twenty-eight additional election districts, which makes a total of eighty-five. The city is called one district, but has eighteen additional polling places. Six of the boroughs have sixteen additional polling places. Twenty-five townships and nine boroughs are not divided. Thus we have a grand total of 119 election polls in the county, an increase of 114 in 104 years. What will it be in A. D. 2000?

The first record accessible to the writer was 1796, when there were but five election districts in the county. Their location is not given, but from later records there is reason to believe they were located as follows:

First District, at Lancaster borough.

Second District, at Unicorn, Drumore township.

Third District, near Elizabethtown, in Mount Joy township.

Fourth District, at New Holland, in Earl township.

Fifth District, at Henry Miller's hotel, in Cocalico township, known as Miller's Cross Roads, situated midway between the present village of Lincoln and Ephrata borough.

How they were constituted we cannot tell. We only know that on and after 1800, as the Sheriff's proclamation, published in the Lancaster Journal of that year, shows, which was published in detail, according to the Act of Assembly of February 15, 1799. We have shown that there were but five election districts in 1796. The Sixth District was established at Strasburg in 1797.

The Lancaster Journal files of 1798 and 1799 are missing.

We are able to give nearly a full and complete history from 1800 to the present time. There were but seven election districts or polling places in the county just a century ago.

The First District embraced Lancaster borough, incorporated as such in 1742, and the following townships, as then constituted: Lancaster, Manheim, Hempfield, Manor, Conestoga and Lampeter.

The Second District embraced Little Britain township, Drumore township, Colerain township and part of Martic township; located at Unicorn, in Drumore township.

The Third District embraced Donegal township and Mount Joy township; located near Elizabethtown, in Mount Joy township.

The Fourth District embraced Caernarvon township, Brecknock township, Earl township, Leacock township and Salisbury township; located at New Holland, in Earl township.

The Fifth District embraced Cocalico township and Elizabeth township; located at Henry Miller's hotel, near Ephrata, in Cocalico township.

The Sixth District embraced Strasburg township, Sadsbury township, Bart township, and the part of Martic township not in the First District; located at Strasburg.

The Seventh District embraced Warwick township and Rapho township; located at Mannheim. Established since 1797.

Minutes of the November Meeting.

Lancaster, November 2, 1900.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met statedly this afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, President Steinman presiding. The roll of officers was called, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, adopted. The application of Mr. S. H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, for membership, was presented.

R. M. Reilly, Esq., read a scholarly and very interesting paper on the conflicting claims of Connecticut and the Penn heirs to the northern part of the Province of Pennsylvania during the latter part of the Eighteenth century, which resulted in actual bloodshed and much litigation, and was finally settled only through the intervention of Congress, in 1779.

A second paper, displaying great research and labor, on the civil divisions of Lancaster county, from its organization, in 1729, down to 1899, was read by its author, H. L. Steinmetz. It is the first time this work has been thoroughly done, and its historical value can hardly be over-estimated.

The thanks of the Society were extended to both gentlemen for their valuable contributions, and they were ordered to be printed in the usual way.

Mrs. Mary N. Robinson also read an excellent original poem on "The Graves at Mount Zion," where the heroes who were wounded in the battle of Brandywine lie buried.

A letter was read from Mr. E. Un-

derhill, of New York, addressed to the Society, referring to the contemplated project of removing the remains of "The Great Commoner." The writer knew Stevens' mother, and his own mother was a schoolmate of Mr. Stevens.

The usual informal talks on local historical subjects followed, the ladies, who were unusually numerous, taking an active part, after which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 7, 1900.

JANUARY 4, 1901.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. H. Ellicott". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and "H".

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

ANNUAL MEETING PROCEEDINGS.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH RECORDS.

VOL. V. NOS. 3 and 4.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1901.

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ANDREW ELLICOTT.

In the December number of the new magazine called the *World's Work* appeared an article under the title of "The Building of a Great Capital." It is a well-written and handsomely illustrated paper, and worth reading, but some of the statements made in the article do not seem to be in accord with the history of the National Capital as we have heretofore read it.

After reciting that the site had been chosen by Washington in 1791, the author proceeds as follows: "Meanwhile Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant had been chosen by Washington to draw the plan of 'the new Federal town.' L'Enfant, a Frenchman, and a kinsman of D'Estang (the French Admiral), was a skillful military engineer who had come to America in April, 1777, in the train of Lafayette. He devoted the spring and summer of 1791 to elaborating his plans for the projected city. One point he quickly settled—he would not plan for thirteen States and three millions of people, but for a republic of fifty States and five hundred million; not for a single century, but for a thousand years. Dominated by this thought, he builded better and wiser than anyone in his lifetime was willing to admit; for the chief men of his day, meagerly educated and reared in the practice of the strictest economy, were provincial in their ideas of art and government expenditure.

"Jefferson was almost the only man then conspicuous in public life who had the advantages of extensive foreign travel; and even Jefferson wished the city laid out in the regularity of squares, with all the streets intersect-

ing at right angles, as in Philadelphia, and, unfortunately, in most other American cities. L'Enfant made the regular chess board squares as Jefferson wished, but he put in so many avenues running at acute angles that the monotonous effect was happily destroyed and the opportunity presented for making the capital the magnificent city it has since become."

The rest of the article is taken up in telling about the designs for the capitol building, how it was built, the difficulty experienced in securing the needed funds and other details which do not enter into the purposes of this article. Nowhere does the author give credit to any other man in surveying or designing the Capital City of the United States. While half a dozen handsome illustrations accompany it, the plot or survey of this French engineer, if he ever made one, is nowhere in evidence; it would be worth more than all the rest thrown together.

It is because, as I conceive, signal injustice has been done to an American engineer of high standing and wide fame in the article that the present statement is made. There was an American engineer, a resident of this city for a time, who is entitled to equal honor in surveying and plotting the National capital, and that man was Andrew Ellicott. He was born in Bucks county, this State, on January 24, 1754, and died at West Point, New York, on August 29, 1820.

I shall present briefly the most salient points in his career, and show that he is as fully entitled to whatever honor belongs to the laying out of Washington City as Major L'Enfant, who is so highly lauded in the article already quoted, although his connection therewith is not even so much as mentioned.

Of the youth of Andrew Ellicott little is known. His father, a Quaker, along with his uncle, bought a large

tract of wild land on the Patapsco river, in Maryland, in 1770, when Andrew was sixteen years old, and four years later, in 1774, erected dwellings and mills on it, and then and there founded the town of "Ellicott's Mills." Young Ellicott was of a mathematical turn of mind and gave most of his time to the pursuit of that study. Such progress did he make that his work attracted the attention of Washington, Rittenhouse, and Franklin, whose friendship and confidence he also enjoyed.

In 1775 he married Miss Sarah Brown, and removed to Baltimore, and later to the city of Philadelphia. While a resident of Baltimore, he was elected to the Legislature of Maryland. He was at various times appointed Commissioner to mark the boundary lines between the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and also between Pennsylvania and New York. In 1789 he was elected by Washington to survey the northwestern boundary between the last-named States, continuing the line westward to Lake Erie, and it was his survey that gave Pennsylvania her frontage on Lake Erie. During the same year he made the first accurate measurement of the Niagara river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, as well as of the world-famed falls and rapids, and his figures on those points are still the accepted ones in all the books and maps.

In 1790 he was appointed by the Government, in conjunction with the Frenchman, L'Enfant, to lay out the city of Washington. Andrew Ellicott did all the surveying, and, in order to accurately execute that piece of work, he drew a true meridian line by celestial observations through the area intended for the National Capital. He ran all the lines with a transit, and left nothing to the uncertainties of the compass. A beautiful copy of this survey, and the map founded upon it, lies

before me as I write. It is printed in red on a piece of fine woolen cloth, 21 by 15 inches in size. In the left-hand corner, at the top, there is a portrait of Washington, and underneath it the words

PRESIDENT
Of the United States of
AMERICA.

In the right-hand corner above is a picture, consisting of two allegorical representations of Fame, holding a shield between them, over which rests an open book, with these words displayed:

Rights
Of Man.

Immediately below the picture is the following inscription:

PLAN
Of the CITY of
Washington,
In the Territory of Columbia,
Ceded by the States of
VIRGINIA and MARYLAND,
And by them established as the
SEAT of their GOVERNMENT
After the Year
MDCCC.

On the left-hand corner, at the bottom of the map, are found the following:

Lat. Capital....38: 53: N.
Long. 0: 0

OBSERVATIONS
Explanatory of the
PLAN.

1.

THE positions for the different edifices for the several Squares or Areas of different shapes, as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements, as either use or ornament may hereafter call for.

2.

Lines or Avenues of direct communication have been devised, to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight at the same time. Attention has been paid to the passing of those leading Avenues over the most favorable ground for prospect and convenience.

3.

North and South lines, intersected by others running due East and West, make the distribution of the City into Streets, Squares, &c., and these lines have been so combined as to meet at certain given points with those divergent Avenues, so as to form on the Spaces "first determined" the different Squares or Areas.

On the lower right hand corner we find this:

BREADTH of the STREETS.

THE grand Avenues, and such Streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot-ways, walks of trees, and a carriage way. The other Streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide.

In order to execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true Meridianal line by celestial observations, which passes through the Area intended for the Capital; this line he crossed by another due East and West, which passes through the same Area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a Transit Instrument, and determined the Acute Angle's actual measurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the Compass.

It will also be noted that beginning on the east side of the map, where Rock Creek empties into the Potomac, running to the point where a canal of

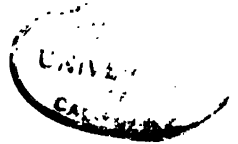
the same river forms the western boundary, all the important blocks or squares are numbered, beginning with 1 and ending with 1,146. The entire work was thoroughly well done, and compiled by Andrew Ellicott and not by Major L'Enfant.

An examination of the map, which is here to-day, will give a better idea of the work than any verbal description. Under all the facts, as have been presented, the action of the writer in "The World's Work" in wholly ignoring the part, and, apparently, the most important part, of Mr. Ellicott's work in laying out our National Capital, seems unaccountable. The facts are known to the world, and one would suppose that a writer, setting out to write a chapter of our early history, should make use of them. Major Peter Charles L'Enfant was no doubt an able military engineer, but there is not a shred of evidence anywhere that he was the superior of our countryman Ellicott. Is this another example of exalting a foreigner at the expense of a native American? From whatever side of the question we may regard it, we must conclude that an undeserved slight has thereby been put upon our countryman.

But I have a few additional facts to relate concerning the career of Mr. Ellicott. In 1792 he was appointed Surveyor General of the United States. In 1795 he superintended the construction of Fort Erie, at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., and was also employed to lay out the towns of Erie, Warren and Franklin. The Government had continual need of his services, and in 1796 President Washington appointed him the United States Commissioner under the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, to determine the boundaries separating the United States from the Spanish possessions on our Southern borders. In this service he was engaged during a period of nearly five years, and the

results appeared in his "Journal," a quarto volume published in 1803, in the city of Philadelphia. While engaged on this work, near Pensacola, Fla., on May 7, 1788, he observed the transit of Mercury; and on November 12, of the same year, saw the famous shower of stars, which he described as having lasted from 2 o'clock in the morning until daylight interrupted the spectacle. In returning from Pensacola to Philadelphia by sea, the captain of the ship not being sufficiently supplied with the necessary implements for its proper navigation, Mr. Ellicott used his own and carried the vessel safely to port.

Upon the completion of the last-named Government work, Governor Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, appointed him Secretary of the State Land Office, which he held until 1808. After his appointment to this office, Lancaster then being the capital of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ellicott removed to this place, which was only a borough at that time. His place of residence was the house situated on the southeast corner of North Prince and Marion streets. The small store house to the south of his dwelling was used by him as an office. This residence of eleven years in Lancaster gives us a just claim to number him among our citizens. In 1812 he was appointed to the professorship of mathematics at the West Point Military Academy, where he remained until his death, which occurred on August 29, 1820. While holding his professorship at West Point he was sent to Montreal by the Government in 1817, to make astronomical observations for carrying out some of the articles contained in the treaty of Ghent. He was hardly less eminent as an astronomer than as a mathematician. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and made many contributions to its transactions between 1793 and 1803. He was also a corre-



spondent of a number of scientific societies in Europe. His "Journal" and the other papers noted are all of the works from him that have appeared in print; a large mass of his writing still remains in manuscript.

I have reason to believe the map I have described and which is exhibited here to-day is exceedingly rare. I never saw one before or heard of one. No doubt the original is on file in the archives at Washington. This one possibly owes its presence here to-day to the fact that its maker so long lived here. That it was in careful hands during the century of its existence is seen by the excellent state of preservation in which we find it to-day. The late Miss S. Josephine Myer, among whose papers it was found, no doubt received it from her father, who was a contemporary of Andrew Elliott, and perhaps his friend also. It may be regarded as another of the historical finds which are continually turning up in this historic county.

Of his two brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, the former, born in 1766, also followed the profession of engineering, and was for many years connected with his more eminent brother, Andrew, in his various works, especially in surveying and plotting the city of Washington, and in running the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York. In 1797 he connected himself with the Holland Land Company and was for several years occupied in surveying its large landed possessions. Upon the completion of that work he became the agent of the local company, establishing his headquarters at Batavia, N. Y. His efforts were largely directed towards building up the country in the neighborhood of Lake Erie, and the founding of cities on the lands of the company he represented. He surveyed and laid out the city of Buffalo and has most justly been called its

founder. He remained in the service of the Holland Company for a period of twenty years. He was one of the earliest and most powerful advocates of the Erie canal. He opposed Governor Clinton's plan of sending to Europe for engineers to do the work, contending that there was an abundance of home talent to do the work; a view to which he finally converted the Governor, and the result justified his views. He died in 1826, having lived to see the larger part of the Holland lands disposed of to actual settlers.

In this connection I may introduce some facts of interest concerning an old watch, which was made for and was owned and carried by Joseph Elliott. It was brought to this county about twenty years ago by a drover from the West, who said it had been found near the site of old Fort Duquesne. In its general appearance it may be described as an old-time "bull's eye," of the most pronounced type. It is two inches in diameter and one and a-quarter inches thick. The case is of silver, but the outer shell is not detachable from the works, to which it is firmly fastened by a hinge. It is a striking watch, the bell being a cumbersome cup or dish of white metal, half an inch in depth, inside the under case of the watch, to which it is attached at the centre by a screw. There is a hollow space of about an eighth of an inch between the bell and the case, to allow a freer circulation of the sound. To permit the escape of the sound, the outer casing of the watch, both in the upper and lower half, is flagree, or open work, four of these openings being found in each half of the case. The works are capped with a heavy brass covering, after the modern fashion.

The watch is of English make, and the maker's name was Thomas Cartwright, his name being deeply engraved on the upper plate of the brass works.

On the brass cap covering the works is the name of Joseph Ellicott. These are the only names. But the porcelain face also has its legend. Across the upper half is again found the name of Joseph Ellicott, and directly under it, in semi-circular form, the words, "Be Merry and Wise." Beneath these we have the arms of the Duke of Buckingham. These are, first, a plow, with a buck on full run beneath; on either side, as supporters, stand game-keepers, with wands in their hands, capped with deer heads, as symbols of their authority. Beneath all, on the lower half of the dial, is the name "Buckingham."

What is the story of this watch? The name of the maker tells its own history, but how came the name of Joseph Ellicott in several places, and also that of Buckingham with the Buckingham arms? I will give my own version for what it may be worth. The Duke of Buckingham was largely interested in the Holland Land Company. What more natural than that he should have made what was, no doubt in its day, a costly watch, have the name of the man for whom it was intended engraved on it, and also his own name and coat of arms. This supposition arises naturally out of the names on the watch, and of the relations that are known to have existed between the two men. That seems, in short, the history of the watch.

The watch was no doubt lost by Mr. Ellicott, or some one else, nearly a century ago; most probably by Mr. Ellicott himself while surveying in the wilds of the present site of Pittsburg. When it first came into the possession of its present owner, it was very rusty, and had the appearance of long disuse. Careful inquiry among the leading trade journals of the country failed to bring to light any information concerning Thomas Cartright, the maker of this historical timepiece.

There was still another brother in the Ellicott family, by name Benjamin. He, too, was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, but his name is of less prominence than those of his distinguished brothers. Aside from the fact that he was associated with them in much of their important work, but little is known of him.

Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs has called my attention to the fact that there was still another engineer of eminence and renown associated with the Ellicotts and L'Enfant in the survey of Washington city. It was Benjamin Banneker, a negro mathematician and astronomer, who was born at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, where the Ellicotts themselves resided, on November 9, 1731. He was taught to read and write by his grandmother, a white woman, who liberated, and then married one of her slaves. He pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies while working in the fields, when past middle life. He prepared and published almanacs for Maryland and the adjoining States for the first time in 1792, and continued them until his death. In the same year he published a letter to Thomas Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State. Through his residence at Ellicott's Mills he became known to Andrew Ellicott, who, appreciating his unusual abilities, engaged his services in surveying the site for the National Capital. Several biographical sketches of him have appeared. He died in Baltimore in October, 1806.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, December 7, 1900.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met this afternoon in regular monthly meeting, with a fair attendance of lady and gentlemen members and visitors.

President Steinman being absent at the opening hour, Vice President Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs took the chair and called the meeting to order. The roll of officers was called and the minutes of the November meeting were read by the Secretary, and on motion approved.

Samuel H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, Md., was elected a member of the Society, and the names of Mrs. Amos H. Mylin, Mr. M. T. Garvin and H. W. Gibson were proposed for membership.

The paper of the day, "A Sketch of the Life and Work of Andrew Ellicott," was written by F. R. Diffenderffer, and read by request by Dr. Dubbs. This paper was called out by a recent article in the magazine, "The World's Work," descriptive of the laying out and building of the National Capital, the city of Washington, in which article all the credit for that work is given to Major L'Enfant, a French military engineer, while the name of Andrew Ellicott, an eminent engineer and astronomer, born in Pennsylvania and for nine years a resident of this city, is wholly ignored in the account, although he was associated with the work from the beginning until 1800.

A map or plot of Washington made by Ellicott in 1800, finely printed on a

large sheet of woolen cloth, was shown, having been only recently brought to notice in this city. It is believed to be rare, no one present having ever seen one like it. Dr. Dubbs, in addition, called up the fact that Bannister, a negro engineer of that period, assisted Ellicott and L'Enfant in surveying and plotting the National Capital.

Some interesting discussion arose over the subject, bringing out some facts not generally known. A letter from Samuel Evans, Esq., was also read in which he threw some light on several of the questions brought up at the November meeting. There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned.

Lancaster, Feb. 1, 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly session this afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, with President Steinman in the chair.

The minutes of the January meeting were read by the Secretary, and, there being no corrections, were approved as read.

The applications for membership from Mrs. Arthur Boardman and Hon. A. H. Mylin lying over since the last meeting, were taken up and the persons duly elected. The application of J. Harry Hibshman, of Ephrata, was also received and laid over for a month, under the rules.

The paper of the day, "Gleanings from the Baptismal Register of St. James' (Lancaster) Parish," was read by its author, Mrs. M. A. Robinson. The period covered by the paper was the incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, from 1799 to 1829, a period of thirty years. The reverend gentleman was in the habit of interspersing his records of baptisms with remarks bearing on the personality of the parties who received that rite at his

hands, and many of these had a general and often a historical interest. The quotations from the record were bound into a compact whole by the compiler and proved unusually entertaining, calling out no little discussion. A vote of thanks was extended by the Society to the author.

Dr. Dubbs stated that he was engaged in the preparation of a history of Franklin College, and he solicited any and all information bearing on that question any of the members had to offer. He also suggested that there might be copies of the Prayer Book prepared by the Rev. Mr. Barton, of this city, about 1765, of which there is but one copy known to be in existence. He believed there must still be some among the old families in those localities throughout the county, where Episcopal parishes were a century ago. It seemed strange that all but one copy should have been lost or destroyed.

The Librarian reported the donations received during the month, among which was the recently published volume by the Secretary on "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania through the Port of Philadelphia from 1700 to 1775," and "The Redemptioners."

It was stated by the Corresponding Secretary that a considerable number of members were delinquent in their annual dues, some one, some two and even more years, and asking what measures should be adopted to secure payment. These people receive the publications of the Society without making any return therefor, and pay no attention to the reminders sent them.

A letter from the Bucks County Historical Society was read by the Secretary, in which the co-operation of this Society was asked in securing the passage of a bill through the Legislature for an annual sum to be paid by the counties in which such societies are established, to increase their useful-

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ness. The co-operation of the Society was promised.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned. The attendance was the largest for a year or more.

ANNUAL MEETING 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly meeting, which was also the annual meeting, on Friday afternoon, January 4, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of members was called, after which the minutes of the December meeting were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, approved.

The applications of membership from Mrs. A. H. Mylin, H. W. Gibson and M. T. Garvin were favorably acted on, and they were duly elected.

The applications of Mrs. Arthur Boardman and Hon. A. H. Mylin were received, and, under the rules, laid over until the next meeting.

There being no paper to be read, the reports of the officers of the Society were then presented and read. That of the Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer, came first, and was as follows:

Report of the Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Under a resolution passed by this Society several years ago, the Secretary is required to present a report at the annual meeting, setting forth what has been done during the year; what progress, if any, has been made, and to offer such suggestions and observations as he may judge necessary or expedient. In accordance with that requirement, the following is submitted:

The Society's career during the past year has not differed greatly from that of the preceding year; we have lost no ground that I am aware of, but, on the other hand, we have not scored any unusual successes. Our membership

has not increased, and fewer new members have been taken in, I believe, than during any previous year. This is not encouraging. Perhaps we have not exerted ourselves enough; have not made noise enough, or neglected some other essential. It is somewhat discouraging to know that an organization doing such good work at so small a cost to its members does not attract to itself a larger number of members. It seems strange that out of a population of about 160,000, this county has so few men willing to give one dollar per year to historical investigation. Every member will recall without much mental effort a score of local organizations whose aims and purposes are not more worthy than our own, but which have many more members than we have, and whose meetings are far better attended than our own. Why is this? I am tempted to ask. Do our people take no pride or interest in our local history? Is it of less importance than the assemblies, the card parties, and the other trivialities of modern social life?

Then, too, sometimes our meetings are discouragingly small. I cannot understand it. If I inquire, I am informed it was forgotten; that other business interfered, or given some other excuse equally unsatisfactory. And yet such people have very excellent memories when other and more brilliant functions are celebrated. Really such excuses are worse than none at all. Why does not the faithful dozen that always gathers here forget or have other and more important duties? Plainly speaking, it is a matter of indifference, and is inexcusable. Of course, we are glad to get even the dues of these members, because that helps us along, but even more encouraging than the cash would be the bodily presence of our membership.

It is discouraging to see this indifference of members, manifested very

often by those who were most active in the beginning. Have they lost their interest in our work? Is it not up to what they expect? If so, why do they not come forward and help us make it better? Our membership is really an able one. We have many members, both male and female, capable of doing excellent work. They were ready with their aid some years ago, but, somehow, not only are their pens quiet, but their chairs are vacant also. How regretful that this should be so.

And yet, amid all these drawbacks, we have succeeded fairly well in our efforts. But a single meeting was omitted from our regular number, and that was to allow a writer further time to complete the paper he was engaged on. During the past year nine papers of length appeared in our annual volume, besides some minor ones, while so far during the present year four long papers were prepared for and read before the Society. Where there are so many able members there ought to be no lack of papers at every meeting, and yet it requires considerable effort to secure those we do get. This, however, is not a new trouble, but has existed during every year of the Society's existence, save the first, when all were enthusiastic and anxious to bear their share of the work. It is true that we have members who are ready to respond to all the demands of this kind that are made upon them, but they cannot give us all their time and labor in a work that should properly be distributed through the entire membership. Perhaps some of us may feel like doing a little more ourselves, and thus keep the literary cauldron boiling. There were a number of volunteer offers at our last annual meeting to prepare papers. Well, some did and some did not.

And yet it is encouraging to receive commendations of our work, both at home and abroad, from persons who

have been benefitted by the good work we have done. Our Society has established a reputation for itself, which it ought to be our pride to maintain, and increase, if possible.

It has occurred to me that if we were to hold an annual banquet, not an expensive one, mainly because of its pleasant social features, we might arouse an interest among our members that would result in much good.

Additional efforts on the part of all the old members to bring in new members would undoubtedly produce good results. This would not be hard work, but would serve to replenish our treasury.

Perhaps if we all "talked Society" more than we do among our friends and acquaintances much good might be done in a quiet way, and with little effort. It is at least worth trying.

There has been no material increase in our library or other collections, although some things of value have been received. The report of our Librarian, which will be presented to you, will give you the particulars. If we had permanent quarters, I am very sure the donations would be greater.

The annual report of the Treasurer, also to be presented, shows the financial condition of our Society to be in good shape.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Report of the Librarian.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your Librarian would respectfully report that during the year 1900 there were added to the catalogue of the library and museum ninety-one numbers, making the total number of catalogued items 450. Of these ninety-one numbers, eleven were bound volumes, and the balance consisted of pamphlets, magazines, old newspapers and maps; also, several curios. The most valuable donation was that from the State

Library at Albany, N. Y., and among the curios were specimens of hackled flax, cut of linen thread and double and twisted linen thread, made during 1845 and 1848. All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. M. SENER.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Balance on hand January 1,
1900\$ 63.37
Receipts during the year 1900... 95.15

Total resources\$158.82
Expenditures during 1900.....\$ 75.84

Balance January 1, 1901..\$ 82 98

In addition to the above is the Ross fund, amounting on July 14, 1900, to \$112.48, invested in a certificate of deposit of the Lancaster Trust Company, due July 14, 1901.

BENJ. C. ATLEE.

All the foregoing reports were accepted.

The Librarian made a supplemental report, in which the donations received by him in his official capacity since the October meeting were enumerated.

The Society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows; President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans, Esq., and Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D.; Secretary, F. R. Diefenderffer; Librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston; Executive Committee, Hon. W. U. Hensel, R. M. Reilly, Esq., G. F. K. Erisman, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Rev. J. W. Hassler, Monroe B. Hirsh, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, W. A. Heitshu, Simon P. Eby, Esq., and J. L. Steinmetz.

A general discussion followed, which was principally directed towards Bar-

on Henry William Stiegel and his career. Dr. Dubbe was doubtful whether he was entitled to the honorable title of Baron, inasmuch as that name is not found in the German peerage, and; furthermore, that in no letter, document or other scrap of his writing did he ever use or claim the title. The natural inference was that if really a Baron, then, at some time and in some place the fact would have come to the surface.

On motion of the Secretary, a donation of \$15 was made to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of the room in which the society has met during the year.

The attendance was good and the meeting a pleasant and profitable one. There being no further business, the Society then adjourned.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH RECORDS.

Those who care to delve amid the records of the past find much therein to interest them. Whatever be the motive which prompts research, be it for personal advantage or otherwise, the turning over of these old annals brings with it its own full and sufficient reward. Old letters and diaries are full of lights upon history; a bit of paper, carelessly scribbled over in a moment, may contain a clue to something of importance; and "trifles, light as air," may bring "confirmation strong," proving "local habitation and a name" where previously all rested on mere surmise. But the paper to which you are about to listen lays claim to no special historical value, such as belongs to the great majority of the essays read before this honorable Society. All that its compiler hopes is to present a few gleanings from an apparently untrodden field. Let this serve by way of preamble.

From the year 1779, when he succeeded the Rev. Elisha Rigg, the Rev. Joseph Clarkson ministered to the congregation of St. James' Church, Lancaster, until his death, which took place on January 25, 1830.

The volume of the church papers, bearing the title,

RECORDS.
St. James'
Church,
1798-1829,

has, through the courtesy of the Rector and the Warden, been placed in my hands. It is a small, unpretending volume, some 7 by 8½ inches in measurement and two inches thick. Its leaves, unpagged, are of a rather heavy

paper (linen), now yellowed by age, and the entries are written with a quill pen.

Interspersed among the records in this book, Mr. Clarkson has kept an irregular sort of a diary, with running comments and statements of his own. There is a certain simplicity and quaintness in these notes of his which seem worthy of reproduction, and some of them are here given, or, rather, a selection from them, in his own words and spelling. The penmanship, in running hand, is clear, bold and legible, the principal characteristic indicative of its date being the almost uniform use of the long s.

The first entry of interest to us reads as follows:

John Light. Born, November 2nd, 1799. Baptized, December 1st, 1799. Lancaster. Parents, William Pitt Atlee and Sarah Light. Godfather, John Light. Godmother, Catharine Light.

There are few of us who do not remember the subject of this entry. Very curious is it to think how the reading of it to-day put us, as it were, in touch with three centuries.

On July 12, 1801, he notes the baptism of "Elizabeth, a remarkable small child," and immediately following is the record of Cyrus Barefoot, an unusual name, which seems to have died out in this vicinity.

The Lancaster Intelligencer of January 6, 1866, records the death of Martha, better known as "Patty," Barefoot, daughter of Samuel and Jean Barefoot, she having died on December 24, 1865, at Morgantown, aged over one hundred and six years. She was born in Amity township, Berks county, on February 15, 1749, and was baptized at Douglassville, on September 13, 1778, when in her thirtieth year, by Rev. Alexander Murray, as shown by the records of the Morlatton Episcopal Church. The name Barefoot was not

a common one in this section, and is now, no doubt, extinct, so far as Lancaster county is concerned.

The son of Christian Friday was baptized June 10th, 1803. "Very ill, fits. Died next day."

He notes that Horatio Nelson, a son of James Hopkins, Esq., and Ann Ross, died of the "croop."

The next curious name is Pigeon. "October 6, 1809, baptized Violet, a black child, belonging to Miss Fanny Slouch, Lancaster. Born May 1st, 1805. Mother's name, Susan, a black woman; formerly lived in that family."

Here is a singular entry:

"Susan Isabella, born Feb'y 24, 1809, baptized Feb'y 22, 1810, New Holland. Parents, David Ford, Esq., and Anna Statia (Cooke), his wife. Sponsors, Samuel Newell and Mary Clarkson. Mrs. Clarkson stood in the place of Mrs. Susan Feasch, for whom the child is called, and who is understood, by all parties, to be the other female sponsor. N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. Ford and family were on a visit to us at the time from the St. Lawrence."

Under the baptismal record of Elizabeth Bench, at Spring grove forge, Bangor, July 14, 1811, he writes: "N. B.—The Father died this Saturday week before, in consequence of over-fatigue in Harvesting that week (the first week in July), the hottest weather known these many years. He left the field Saturday at four o'clock p. m., and was found Sunday morning about eight or nine o'clock, dead."

November 6, 1812. Confirmed by Bishop White, at Bangor Church, seventy-five persons. "N. B.—I have baptized, as here recorded, forty since 25th of Oct. (Sunday), i. e., thirteen days, viz.: 19 adults and 21 under age, 40."

"Robert, born May 28th, 1804, so says the mother from recollection, baptized August 5, 1813, at my house, Lancaster. Parents, Aaron Nixon and Elizabeth Hunter, his wife.

"N. B.—The Father enlisted last year in Lancaster, having previously bound the BOY to Kline, Butcher, who, with his wife and the mother, Mrs. Nixon, stood for the Boy."

He tells us that James Perry Davis was named "from Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie memory."

In St. James' Church, December 26, 1813, among other colored people, "John, an old negro man, from Guinea, when about ten or twelve years of age, brought up in the Penrose's Family, in Philada, received adult Baptism. About sixty years of age. Very well informed on Baptism, etc."

When the son of Samuel Dougherty and Margaret Lithgow, his wife, was baptized on August 22, 1815, Mr. Clarkson writes: "Mother dead; Father living in ye Country; all Presbyterians. Rev. Mr. Sample refused to Baptize the child last Sunday, the 20th. The Father was affronted, and so called on me."

"Joseph Rob (or Raub), Baptized Sunday, Nov. 24, 1816, Bangor. Son of Joseph Rob and Barbara Miller, his wife.

"N. B.—The Father died at the close of the late War, in this Country, with Cold, &c., having been frost-bitten. The Widow and Child live with her Father, near Churchtown. He was enlisted by Lieutenant Church, at Churchtown, for five years, or during the War. Of course, the Widow is entitled to his Lands or Commutation pay. He belonged to the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry. Thus particularly noticed, in case of necessity."

At the baptism of Ellen Derben, February 23, 1817, he says that the father, Stephen Johnson, coloured man, lived with Judge Franklin, and the mother, Hannah, his wife, black, lived with Madam Reigart. Was that a common title of courtesy in those days?

Venus Laurel, a black child, was baptized March, 1817, "at my house. The father, Frank Laurel (mother, Venus, dead), was raised with old Mr. Work, Donegal, Presbyterian. Rev'd Mr. Arthur did not baptize the Child. I sent the Father to him." Possibly the good minister did not consider "Venus" a Christian name.

Of Lachman Monroe Ross, from Scotland, who taught school in New Holland, and wove, he comments: "Poor, but a great name."

In another instance, the baptism of twin sons, he says: "These two make twelve sons alive and four daughters alive, the oldest of the sixteen only twenty-two years of age. One grandchild alive and one dead."

We learn, 1819, that "Peter Gray, many years ago," was Sexton of St. James'.

Of James Burton, a weaver, in the employment of Ober & Kline, in 1819, he writes: "His Grand Father, a Parish Clerk in Ireland, for fifty years, and then his Father, for many years, and he was preparing for the same, but came to this Country."

On January 16, 1820, Mr. Clarkson baptized a child at Pequea. "He a Presbyterian, she raised in the Lutheran Xch (he says of the parents). He keeps the Turnpike gate fifteen miles from Lancaster. Rev. Wm. Latta refused to baptize the child without a recommendation."

In 1820, he mentions "a Miss Moore, who kept a weekly school for the ladies as a nursery for the Sunday-school, or in addition."

Of a Mr. Elliot (John), he says he "preached very acceptably and regularly; professed to be an Independant."

At the baptism of the three children of Joseph Rutter, at Christ Church, he writes: "The mother of Joseph Rutter still alive, living with David Trout (her son-in-law); very old, but hearty old lady; must be eighty-five or nine-

ty; her son, Joseph, is sixty-three. The old man has been dead several years—say fifteen. His name was Henry."

In connection with the record of the baptism on Sunday, March 31, 1822, of the six children of Patrick Humes and Susan Martin, his wife, is the following little bit of romance: Those concerned lived near Pequea, and "Mr. Joseph Addleman knows him well, having lived in that neighborhood sixteen years." "He (Patrick Humes), a weaver, from Ireland, about eighteen years of age, a single man, after being in this country about four years, went to Ireland, on a visit to his Friends. Returning, The Vessel very crowded; was boarded by an English press-gang, to take as many single young men as they wanted. Susan Martin, being a passenger, and a perfect stranger to Patrick Humes, stepped forward and said he was her Husband, which saved him. As soon as they landed, he married her. The above six Children are theirs, and as well managed as any Children I ever saw. The Parents are well respected in the Neighbourhood; are about to remove near Pittsburgh this Spring."

On another occasion, July 13, 1822, he notes "Mother, child and sister very well dressed." Of one man he says, "Wears his beard from some peculiar circumstance." He baptized one, "William Degustus," colored; also, "James Clendenin, a colored man, quite respectable; born August, 1756, sixty-seven years of age." 9th September, 1823.

In the same year he baptized one who "had been afflicted for seven years or more with pain of body and mind, but was now quite composed."

The following entry is very pathetic: "Joseph Marsh, born April 1, 1797, aged twenty-nine years and seventeen days. Received Adult Baptism April 17, 1826, St. John's Church, Pequea. He

has been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years, say twelve or thirteen years. Every joint in his body has been affected; the large ones, his hip joints dislocated; eyesight gone; his digestive powers good; eats plentifully; and, what is most extraordinary, his mind perfectly sound and strong; in fact, improving by reflection on what he read before he lost his sight, and what is now read to him by his Mother and others. His piety is of the purest kind, having been refined by passing through the Furnace of affliction, not seven times, but seventy times seven. His patience and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father are without example almost. For the last six years he has lain in the same identical posture, without a murmur."

Coming to the burial records he complains that a mulatto child was buried in the church yard, said to belong here, but was only on a visit at the time of its death, "and so deceived me."

"Thursday, March 30, 1815, Arthur Evans was buried in St. James' churchyard, this day, from Mr. Trissler's (carpenter), with the Honors of War, had been a Volunteer in the Baltimore Battle, from Little Britain. Mr. Trissler paid \$5 to me."

Another note says, April 20, 1815, of a child's burial: "Was to pay \$3, but did not—cheated me." In another entry he says, the boy "first had worms and the disorder turned to decay, was sick five months, paid me \$4."

January 20, 1816. Voltaire, black boy of Mr. Yeates. In our yard, very improperly. Evidently the name condemned him in Mr. Clarkson's opinion.

Friday, June 7, 1816. "Col. George Ross, buried in St. James' churchyard, Lancaster, in his fortieth year, general decay of the system, from exposure in the late war at New Orleans, where he was an active Partizan officer, and

greatly distinguished himself. He came to Lancaster from New Orleans last fall, partly on account of his Health. He was buried from Family Connection Right. No fees charged or asked."

The will of "George T. Ross, late Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment, late of New Orleans," is on record in the Register's office, at Lancaster, in Will Book M. Volume 1, p. 72, and among other items recites: "I order and direct that my friend and physician, Dr. Eberly, prepare my body to be immersed in a hogshead of strong Rye Brandy and that said hogshead, containing my body, shall be conveyed from Lancaster to New Orleans in care of Messrs. Boyle and Hand, merchants at Baltimore, and it is my request that they receive the same and ship it off in the first vessels sailing for New Orleans." The will is dated May 28, 1816, and was probated on March 31, 1817.

Of a funeral at Pequea, in April, 1817, he writes: "I knew nothing of the funeral till the Sunday or Sunday week afterward, when I was requested to preach a Funeral Discourse, by the Widow and her Mother. I did allude to 'the' death the first time I preached at St. John's, after the request, Sunday, the 12th of May." On the 25th he says of another funeral at the same place: "I was sent for and attended, but did not preach, was not requested, dreadful rainy day, but few people." On the 29th, death seems to have been busy at Pequea that month, he was there again. "Sent for and preached 'the' Funeral Discourse, very large assemblage of people." On the 30th was buried "old William Jones, for many years (15 say) Sexton of St. John's Church, Pequea. I did not attend, not invited. He was faithful and did his Duty. Dropsy in ye Chest."

He notes, "Paul Zantzinger buried June 25, 1817, at the German Lutheran

Burying Ground. I attended, but did not officiate; he died suddenly, Monday morning, early, June 23, 1817, in 15 minutes." It is rather singular to find this entry in the St. James' Records, unless it be explained by the fact that the man had been prominent during the Revolution.

The Lancaster Journal of Wednesday, June 23, says:

Suddenly, on Monday morning last, in the 73rd year of his age, Paul Zant-zinger, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this borough.

October 4, 1817. "Charged \$5. Mr. ——— to see to it; never did."

"April 13, Saturday, 1816. Attended the Funeral of a young Man, at the Factory this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, named Thomas Jefferson Medcalf (a dreadful cold, windy day). He died by being injured in the Skull at play—a few days after the accident."

"John Atlee, a coloured man, living with Willm. Jenkins, Esqr., died with the small-pox, in the natural way. The disease very prevalent. The Physicians beginning to inoculate with the small-pox matter. Was buried in St. James' churchyard, Tuesday, Feb'y 2nd, 1819, by order of Mr. Robert Coleman, Church Warden, gratis."

May 5, 1819. "Old Dinah, above 100 years of age, buried in St. James' churchyard. I was in Philad. Belonged to the Slough family."

The will of Dinah McIntire, dated at Lancaster, on December 18, 1818; probated May 21, 1819 (will book M, vol. 1, page 273), among other things recites that she "be decently buried," and that her "executor pay funeral expenses out of her estate, and, after said expenses are paid, the balance of estate to go to Jacob Getz," whom she also appointed as her "executor and my only heir."

The Lancaster Journal of May 7, 1819, records as follows: "Died, in

this city, on Tuesday last, Dinah McIntire (a colored woman), but better known by the name of 'Old Dinah, the Fortune-Teller,' in the onehundred and thirteenth year of her age. She was born in Princess Anne county (Maryland), and was purchased about sixty years ago by the late Col. Matthias Slough, of this place, and was then the mother of four children, none of whom continued long enough in this world to outlive their mother. She has left her property to Mr. Jacob Getz, who had behaved to her in the evening of her days like the Good Samaritan. Her property consisted of three lots and seventy or eighty dollars in specie. The house and lots are on a pleasant and elevated situation within the precincts of this city. Dinah was much of an oddity in all her dealings, more particularly in the vocation of fortune-telling. For six months past she was in the habit of paying visits to old acquaintances in various parts of the city, and retained her mental faculties until her last."

This is the woman after whom Dinah's Hill, in this city, was named, and she was said to have resided in the small frame house that formerly stood at the angle of Vine and Strawberry streets.

"September 3, 1821. Monday. A dreadful hurricane and Rain all along our Coast; but few hours' difference at N. York, Philad., Norfolk, Boston, Charleston, etc."

The largest wedding fee that he mentions receiving is £6; the smallest, 7s. 6 d. For "breaking ground" in the churchyard \$5 is sometimes charged, but, as a rule, \$2.

Mr. Clarkson seems to have recorded every funeral which he attended, and never fails to inform us at which he officiated, or where he was not invited to preach. Among his baptisms we find notes that the parents of the in-

fants presented belonged not only to his own communion, but to members of the Quaker, Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Reformed Associate Churches.

So we close our "gleanings." The sheaf herein garnered may be an imperfect one, but the gathering of it has been full of enjoyment.

MARY N. ROBINSON.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 1, 1901.

R. H. Bush

EARLY JEWISH COLONY.

LANCASTER IN 1772.

MAYOR JOHN PASSMORE.

MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

DR. EGLE'S DEATH.

VOL. V. NO. 5.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1901.

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EARLY JEWISH COLONY.

This sketch, which might more truthfully be termed a gathering of facts lying about in out-of-the-way corners, is necessarily fragmentary, because of the disappearance of many of our early county records. In my search through our county papers, particularly the early assessor lists, I have been unable to find any prior to 1751, and those which are there, by reason of their, in oft cases, illegibility and the natural similarity of the early German to the Jewish names, render it a difficult task to speak or write with positiveness in all cases.

Among the early Jewish settlements of the United States (of to-day's limits) Lancaster county has been reckoned as being the third. In Lancaster county's original limits there were three settlements—one at Schaefferstown (now in Lebanon county); the second in Lancaster city; the third, that of Hanover and York (both now in York county). The settlement in Schaefferstown is now being written up by a Philadelphia gentleman, formerly a resident of Schaefferstown. Lancaster was first written up by Henry Necarsulmer, Esq., of New York city, to whose paper I owe much of the compilation of the disconnected matter which I also had in my possession, and which is continued by the writer. The York settlement I respectfully offer for the consideration of some York county historian.

The earliest record we have is the settling in Schaefferstown of some Jewish traders in 1720, and the institution of a cemetery there in 1732. Of this settlement I shall quote Mr. J. F. Sachse later on.

In 1723 a number of Jews accompanied the Germans in their removal from Schoharie, N. Y., settling along the waters of Tulpehocken Creek, and of whom I have found no trace whatsoever.

As to Lancaster city proper, it is almost a certainty that there were Jewish traders here as early as 1735, and probably earlier. The earliest facts I have found are among the following:

The Rev. Richard Locke, a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in letters of 1746-52, and writing more particularly under date of April 11, 1747, gives in part seven of "Notitia Parochialis," number of Heathen and Infidels:

"Here are less Quakers than in many other counties, and but very few Indians appear—here are ten families of Jews." (See Pennsylvania Historical Magazine article by Benj. F. Owen, 1901).

The following quaint card, published by Dr. Isaac Cohen in Lancaster, in 1747, is of interest in connection with the Lancaster settlement:

"Dr. Isaac Cohen, from Hamburg, Germany, who studied seven years in the City of Copenhagen, informs the public that he has lately arrived in Lancaster, where he intends to practice physic and the art of healing, at the house of John Hatz, inn keeper, at the sign of the Penn. Arms, North Queen street. N. B. Poor persons cured gratis if they can show a certificate from a clergyman that they are really poor. He expects letters addressed to him to be postpaid and those who live at a distance and desire his aid will please send a horse for him." (See Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, p. 250).

As before noted, our earliest assessors' list is that of 1751. It contains the names of Isaac Noonis, Jos. Simon,

Jos. Solomon, Jacob Jacobs, Sampson Lazarus, Jacob Frank, Moses Hyman and Barnet Woolf.

The 1754 assessment includes Sampson Lazarus, Joseph Simon (opposite Simon Snyder, grandfather of Governor Snyder, on West King street, near Charlotte), Isaac Nones (mentioned for the last time), Joseph Solomon, Isaac Pew (Pugh), was a tenant of Levi and Frank, Frederick Ulman.

In 1757 we find Joseph Simon, Jos Solomon, Jacob Frank, Joseph Wild (?), Frederick Ulman and Jacob Lasar (or Leazar, see 1778). I think the latter was the rabbi of the Jewish settlement, as his name appears among the group of ministers and the "Roamen" priest.

In 1778 we find Eleazar Leon, Jacob Leazar, Peter Lazarus, Abraham Marque, Levi Solomon, Jacob and Michael Frank, Levy Marks (see Marshall's Diary), Myer Solomon, Joseph Simonds and Jacob Marks.

In Ellis & Evans' History, p. 61, I find Isaac Solomon mentioned as a sergeant of the guard in February and March, 1776. There are names of Jewish residents to be found in almost every list from 1754 to 1804, but all of the same demanded too much time, at present, of the writer, and must be left for future research.

It is interesting to note that the finding of Isaac Nones', or Noonis', name in the rolls of 1751 and 1754 is the only evidence we have of his existence beyond his being named as trustee for the cemetery, in 1747. After 1754 he disappears entirely. Of Joseph Simon and Joseph Solomon (1751), we read more further on. Barnet Woolf, 1751, was in Lancaster in 1778. Jacob Frank likewise.

Sampson Lazarus, 1754, was probably the father of Brandley Lazarus, married in Lancaster in 1781, although there was a Peter Lazarus there in

1778, but I think he was a son of Sampson Lazarus. The others mentioned in the 1778 list were merchants or traders.

A directory of (the town of) Lancaster in 1780, compiled from the assessment roll of that year, contains the following names, which appear to be those of Jews:

Among shopkeepers—Barnard Jacob, Samson Lazarus, Andrew Levy, Aaron Levy, Meyer Solomon, Joseph Simon. (See Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, pp. 369, 370).

Among other Hebrews referred to as residing at Lancaster at about that time are Levy Marks and Simon & Solomon, shopkeepers. (See Christopher Marshall's Diary in Philadelphia and Lancaster during the American Revolution, 1774-1781; edited by William Duent, Albany, 1877, at p. 204 under November 8, 1778, and at p. 208, under December 24, 1778.

In the list of 1797 I find the names of Joseph Simons, Peter Lazarus and Solomon Kaufman. The early Jewish community seems to be drawing towards its close.

An early record of the Jewish settlement at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is that of a deed dated the 3d day of February, 1747, from Thomas Cooksen, County Registrar and first Burgess of the borough of Lancaster, to Isaac Nunus Ricus and Joseph Simons (which name should read Simon), conveying a half-acre of land, in the township of Lancaster, to said grantees, "In trust for the Society of Jews settled in and about Lancaster, to have and use the same as a burying ground." The original deed is recorded in Recorder's Office, Lancaster county, in Record Book B, pp. 441, etc., June 29th or 30th, 1747.

The leading figure in the Lancaster settlement was unquestionably that of Joseph Simon, one of the above-named

trustees of the cemetery, who has frequently been referred to in various publications. He was born probably in England, whence came his wife, Rosa Bunn, niece of Samson Myers (or Mears), who came to this country about 1730. He married her about 1748. The first child was born January 21st, 1750.

He came to Lancaster about 1785, according to Markens' "The Hebrews in America," 1888, and about 1740, according to Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster county, p. 18, and soon became one of the most prominent Indian traders and merchants, and one of the largest land-holders in Pennsylvania, in fact, in America, at that time, his enterprises extending not only over Pennsylvania, but to Ohio and Illinois, and to the Mississippi river.

In the Indian country he had an interest in stores, in connection with Barnard and Michael Gratz, David Franks, Levy Andrew Levy, S. Etting, Robert Challender, William Trent, Alexander Lowry and others. He was one of the twenty-two traders attacked by the Indians at Bloody Run, in 1763, and lost a large amount of goods.

In November, 1759, Joseph Simon was one of the subscribers to the Lancaster Library Company, subsequently the Julianna Library.

Joseph Simons was an incorporator of the Union Fire Company, on August 25, 1764. Myer Solomon and Solomon Etting were members of the same on February 26, 1791.

The American Jewish Historical Society records contain letters from 1766-73 from Levy Andrew Levy and Joseph Simon to Ephraim Blaine, an ancestor of James G. Blaine.

When the Revolution came on we find Levy Andrew Levy delivered for Joseph Simons two quarter casks of powder and 200 pounds of lead to the

committee appointed to collect the same. It was only the first item of many furnished during that war, and of which mention is made further on. Joseph Simon was one of the commissioners appointed in 1789 by Lancaster county concerning the canal navigation.

"Simon's store was the largest in Lancaster and was situated in Penn Square, in the centre of the town. Levy Andrew Levy was a partner in this store for many years and his (Simon's) sons-in-law, Levi Phillips, Solomon M. Cohen, Simon (which should, according to Vol. 1, American Jewish Historical Society Pub., p. 122, read Michael) Gratz and Solomon Etting, 1784, who had previously lived in York, Pennsylvania (Markens p. 30), were also at various periods associated with him. Another son-in-law was Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, of Albany, a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army." Michael Gratz was a commissary in General Wilkins' expedition to Kaskaskia, Ills., in 1765. He afterwards moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, where his descendants still live.

In partnership with William Henry, Joseph Simon supplied the Continental army with rifles, ammunition, drums, blankets, provisions and supplies.

Joseph Simon died at the age of ninety-two years, on January 24th, 1804. Over his grave in the cemetery at Lancaster there is a tombstone, bearing inscriptions in both Hebrew and English. Of the former a verbatim copy is given in Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County (p. 471), as follows:

"And Joseph gave up the ghost
and died in a good old age
An old man, and full of years
and was gathered to his people."

"Joseph Simon
Departed this life
the 12th day of the month Shebet, in the

year 5565, corresponding with the 24th day of January, 1804, aged 92 years, in a good old age.

"'And he walked with God, and he was not, for God took him.'"

The same work (p. 471) contains the following abstract from the tombstone of Rosa Simon (nee Bunn), the wife of Joseph Simon:

"The Body of Mrs. Rosa Simon,
wife to
Mr. Joseph Simon,
who departed this life
the 3rd day of May, 1796, in
the 69th year of her age."

Near by is a slab marking the remains of Rachel Etting," wife of Solomon Etting, already referred to, who departed this life on January 14, 1790. (Ib. p. 477).

Solomon Etting is probably the same person referred to by Morals (p. 393) as born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1764, and as being "mentioned among the representative citizens who signed an address expressing disapproval of a proposed treaty with Great Britain." Later he "removed to Baltimore and took a considerable part in its municipal offices, occupying different positions, among them that of a member of its City Council in 1825, and later on President of that body. He died in Baltimore in 1847."

Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County contains the following note on Solomon Etting:

"Lodge 43, F. and A. M., of Lancaster, was granted a warrant April 21, 1785. The Lodge was installed by Solomon Etting, a charter member, who was at the time a Past Worshipful Master of some other lodge. He was also its first treasurer, and was Worshipful Master of the Lodge from June, 1790, to June, 1791." The date of Solomon Etting's birth must be wrong, as he could not have installed the lodge when he was barely twenty-one years old.



Markens states (at p. 80) that "On July 5, 1773, the different tribes of the Indian nations in Illinois conveyed to twenty-two residents of Lancaster and of the surrounding country a tract of land, which now embraces the southern half of Illinois. Eight Hebrews were interested in its purchase. They were Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Moses Franks, Jr., Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy."

The writer of this paper has found no mention elsewhere than in the above statement of Markens that either Moses Franks, David Franks, Moses Franks, Jr., or Barnard Gratz ever resided in or near Lancaster.

Statements in other records seem, on the other hand, to indicate their residence in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. See, however, a letter dated Lancaster, Pa., September 12, 1777, signed by Barnard Gratz, Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy, Levy Marks and Myer Solomon, "subscribing towards a messenger service to Washington's army from Lancaster," published by the American Jewish Historical Society, p. 146.

Moreover, on account of the vast extent of Joseph Simon's enterprises, it is more likely that his associates, or some of them, had settled elsewhere than in Lancaster.

Michael Gratz was a brother of Barnard Gratz, who settled in Philadelphia. Michael Gratz was born in Langenbach, Upper Silesia, Germany, in 1740. He resided at different times in Lancaster and in Philadelphia, eventually removing to the latter place, where he was, in 1791, in partnership with his brother, Barnard. (See *Morals*, p. 25).

He married Miriam, daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, on June 20, 1769. Some of their children took prominent positions in Philadelphia.

Levy Andrew Levy's interest in Joseph Simon's business ceased (according to Markens, page 80) in 1778, when he and Susanna Simons, his wife, conveyed it to Aaron Levy, also a storekeeper in Lancaster.

Aaron Levy was born in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1742. About 1760 he came to America, where he became a prominent land speculator and Indian trader, taking up his residence in the town of Northumberland, Pa. His name also appears as a shopkeeper in Lancaster, in the directory of 1780, compiled from the assessment roll of that year. At that time he was a partner of Joseph Simon. He laid out the town of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa.

During the Revolution Aaron Levy loaned large sums of money to the American Colonists. (See Morais, page 50, note 65, and page 23.) In 1782 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died, without leaving any issue, February 23, 1815.

As indicating the support of the American cause by Jewish residents, it is interesting to note that one, Joshua Isaacs, took the oath of allegiance at Lancaster, as shown by the subjoined copy of the certificate to that effect:

Lancaster County: I do hereby certify that Joshua Isaacs, late an inhabitant of the Island of Granada, hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly, Passed the Thirteenth Day of June, 1777, and a further Supplement to the same, Passed the fifth day of December, 1778. WITNESS my Hand and Seal, this Twentieth Day of February, Anno Domini 1781.

PAUL ZANTZINGER.

Copied December 19th, 1900, from original, in possession of Gustavus

Isaacs, Esq., the grandson of said Joshua Isaacs.

Joshua Isaacs was a descendant of one of the early Portuguese Jewish settlers in this county, his father having also been born on this continent. Joshua Isaacs married Brandly Lazarus, at Lancaster, on March 26, 1781. Their first child, Frances, was born at Lancaster June 9th, 1783, and subsequently married Harmon Hendricks, at New York city, to which place Joshua Isaacs had removed shortly after 1783.

I have been unable thus far to find any records showing the existence of a regular Synagogue or of a regular Jewish congregational organization at Lancaster at the time of its early settlement. Nor does there appear to be any tradition of the existence of any such building or congregation immediately in Lancaster, though there is no doubt the regular religious services were held in a sort of private synagogue maintained in the house of Joseph Simon. A portion of the ark used in this private synagogue has recently been presented to the American Jewish Historical Society by the Misses Mordecai, great-great-granddaughters of Joseph Simon.

The will of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, contains a clause providing the "silver plate used for religious worship" in his family and two scroll of the law were to remain in the family of the testator's son-in-law and executor, Levy Phillips, during the latter's lifetime, after which they were bequeathed to the Philadelphia Synagogue. (See Markens, page 82).

It is extremely unlikely that this residuary bequest would have been made to the Philadelphia Synagogue had there been a house of worship in Lancaster at that time.

The fact that many of the Jews of Lancaster were among the supporters

of the congregation Mickve Israel, of Philadelphia, is also an indication that they had no local synagogue. Nor is there any mention of a synagogue at Lancaster in the lists of houses of worship at the time of which we speak.

However, it is proper to mention that in the "Statistics of the Jews of the United States," published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, September, 1880, there is a statement that in 1776 a congregation was organized at Lancaster, Pa.

It has already been pointed out that none of the five sons-in-law of Joseph Simon took up a permanent residence in Lancaster. It is more than likely that their families had already removed from there before Joseph Simon's demise. Markens has it that after the latter event these five families removed to Philadelphia (p. 82). The two and only sons left by Joseph Simon appear to have been weak-minded.

It is stated in Markens on p. 82 (See also Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County) that no interment took place in the Jewish cemetery in Lancaster, after 1804, until 1855, shortly before which latter date a new Jewish influx to Lancaster took place, giving rise to the present flourishing Jewish community of Lancaster.

It thus seems that the early Jewish settlement of Lancaster, after an existence of more than half a century, disappeared as a community, leaving no known official records other than the above-mentioned cemetery deed.

Besides the three tombstones of Joseph Simon, of Rosa Simon, his wife, and of Rachel Etting, their daughter, already adverted to Ellis & Evans mention but two others—one, a small slab, bearing a Hebrew inscription; the other, a large one, which "bears an inscription apparently in Hebrew, but indecipherable."

One of these tombstones marks the remains of Joseph Solomon, who died February 9, 1779, aged sixty-nine years.

"In a list of persons that have entitled themselves to the benefit of the act (13 Geo. 11) for naturalizing such foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America," appear the following names:

"Pennsylvania, March 26, 1749.

"Joseph Simon, a Jew, Lancaster County." Vol. 1, fol. 227.

"Joseph Solomon, Lancaster, a Jew, sworn on the Old Testament." Vol. 1, fol. 230. (See V., published by the American Jewish Historical Society, 11, 117).

Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, p. 383, says Joseph Solomon was a charter member of the Friendship Fire Company, on December 10th, 1763.

In the list of attorneys of Lancaster county, contained in "American Authentic History of Lancaster County, in the State of Pennsylvania," by J. J. Mombert, D.D. (published by J. E. Barr, Lancaster, 1869), there appear the names of Sampson Levy, admitted to the Bar in 1787; Joseph Simon Cohen, admitted in 1813.

Samson Levy is very interestingly described in Morals' "Jews of Philadelphia" (p. 39). He was a younger brother of Moses Levy, a leader of the Bar of his time. Both brothers appear to have practiced law in Philadelphia, where they achieved great prominence. Samson Levy, who is described as a very eccentric personage, became a convert to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Joseph Simon Cohen is referred to by Morals (Ib., pp. 412, 432) as having been born between 1788 and 1790. He was a grandson of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. On May

24th, 1813, he was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia. From 1840 to 1853 he was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1858.

In a recent work by J. F. Sachse, Esq., entitled "The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1708-1742," a critical and legendary history of the Ephrata cloister of the Dunkers (Philadelphia, 1899), in chapter 60, a potent influence on the religious rites and customs of the New Dunkers of the Conestoga, a regular corporate body of the German Baptist Brethren, from December, 1724, in the vicinity of Lancaster, is ascribed to the Jewish settlements, including that of which we have been speaking.

It is well known that religious discussions were rife among the German Christian settlers in Pennsylvania. The leader of the New Dunkers was Conrad Beissel. One of the customs of this sect was the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. From this custom it was argued that if it was proper to follow the Scriptures in this regard, they should be followed in general, and so many of these sectarians refused to eat pork, or to eat other food which had been cooked in vessels in which pork had ever been kept; and otherwise insisted on obedience to the Mosaic law, giving rise to the report that Beissel and his adherents were really attempting to revive Judaism.

Mr. Sachse does not ascribe this return to Jewish custom to a reading of the Scriptures alone, but to contact of the German Christian settlers, "where reason was almost dethroned by religious excitement," with the Jewish Indian traders, "who had sojourned in the vicinity of Schaefferstown (about twenty miles north of Lancaster) as far back as 1720."

Mr. Sachse does not state whence

these Jewish traders came, but expresses the belief that the pioneers came without their families, with no intention of settling, but merely to barter, and that they were not numerous enough to form a distinctive settlement or congregation, until some time later, when some Jewish traders, married and settled down, are found.

Mr. Sachse goes on to state (Ib., p. 117) that as a result of the intercourse with these Jewish settlers, "several German (Christian) families in the old township of Heidelberg actually returned to the old dispensation, and with these accessions quite a Jewish community was formed in Lancaster county. It was not long before a house of prayer was built on the old Indian trail leading from the Conestoga to the Swatara. The place where this synagogue stood—the first in Pennsylvania—is still pointed out by old residents. It was a rude log house, locally known as the Schul." The site of the Schul is now occupied by a modern house. An ancient log house is still pointed out as having been the home of the Hazen, or reader, of what Mr. J. F. Sachse refers to as "at one time the most distinctive and populous congregation of the ancient faith in the Colonies."

To continue quoting from Mr. Sachse's interesting work, pages 117 and 118:

"The claim that this Jewish congregation was recruited from among the early settlers is strengthened by the fact that but few Jewish names—such as Isaac Miranda—(he was a French Huguenot) appear among those of the settlers in the vicinity. Nor do either the Ephrata records or those sent to Holland by Boehm make reference to any number of Jews in the vicinity. The same is true of the Lutheran and Reformed reports. They all, however, make reference to the fact that

Judaizing influences were rampant among the early settlers (Vide Muhlenberg, *Hallische Nachrichten*).

"Then, again, a majority of names, whose owners are known to have been members of the congregation, and rest upon the hill, were originally of the Jewish faith."

Traces of the above-mentioned Jewish customs are still found among the families of old settlers in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties. (*Ib.*, page 118.)

The old Jewish Cemetery, established about 1732, near Schaefferstown (now in Heidelberg township, Lebanon county, but originally in Lancaster county), is now almost, if not completely, obliterated." (*Ib.*, page 118.)

The substantial stone wall which surrounded this cemetery, a plot 60x80 feet in size, was, according to Chas. M. Zerbe, Esq., of Schaefferstown, still standing as late as 1863. The evidence of the existence of a synagogue at Schaefferstown appears to be altogether traditional.

The Schaefferstown settlement is also referred to in Ruff's "History of Berks and Lebanon Counties," published in 1844.

LANCASTER IN 1772.

The Lancaster County Historical Society is indebted to the courtesy of Prof. Jacob N. Beam, of the Department of French, at Princeton University, for the following extract from a notable pre-revolutionary diary, which will be found below.

It has been deemed proper to give a brief sketch of the life of Dr. McClure, who is unknown to most modern readers.

David McClure, from whose diary the following extract was taken, was born in Newport, R. I., on the 18th of November, 1748. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1769. After graduating he taught school for a time, studying theology between times. He was ordained to the ministry at Dartmouth College on May 20, 1772, and was immediately thereafter appointed a Missionary to the Delaware tribe of Indians, west of Pittsburg, Pa. He kept a diary, and it is from that that the following remarks concerning Lancaster and her people are taken.

He remained in the west only a few years as we find him installed as the pastor of a Congregational Church at North Hampton, N. H., on November 13, 1776. He remained there until August, 1785, when he was dismissed at his own request. In 1786 he was called to a church at East Windsor, Conn., where he remained until his death, a period of thirty-four years.

He was a trustee of Dartmouth College from 1777 until 1800, and received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1803. In addition to eleven occasional discourses, Dr. McClure

also published "An Oration at the Opening of Exeter Phillips Academy," in 1783; "Sermons on the Moral Law," in 1795, and a new edition in 1818; "Oration on the Death of General Washington," in 1800; and also in connection with the Rev. Dr. Parish, "Memoirs of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, D.D.," in 1810. He died at East Windsor, Conn, on June 25, 1820.

F. R. D.

There has recently come to the light of publication the diary of the Rev. Dr. David McClure, which contains a passage of interest to citizens of Lancaster, giving, as it does, a brief glimpse at the life in this city before the Revolution. David McClure was a graduate of Yale College in 1769, and in 1772 he was ordained as a missionary to the Delaware Indians on the Muskingum River, in Ohio. He made the journey with many hardships during the following two years, being sent out by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Though the enterprise was not altogether successful, Dr. McClure's record of his travels is of the utmost importance. It contains descriptions of the territory through which he and his companion (Mr. Levi Frisbee) passed, and of the customs of the Indians whom they visited. The diary is printed by the Knickerbocker Press, of New York, for William Richmond Peters and John Punnett Peters, descendants of the author. The extract relating to Lancaster follows:

Diary of David McClure. Page 31, et segg. July 16, 1772:

Having received Letters of introduction to sundry gentlemen on the way, from Dr. Allison, Dr. Sproat & others, & a passport and recommendation from his honor, Governor Richard Penn, we left Philadelphia with an expectation of proceeding up the Susquehanna. We arrived at the Rev. Dr.

Smith's, at Paqua, who had an academy of pupils, preparing for College, for preachers. Was much pleased with his amiable piety, zeal & hospitality. He had a son, at that time a Tutor in New Jersey College, now (1805) the celebrated President of that respectable institution, from whom we had letters. We proceeded on to Laccock & lodged at the Rev. Mr. Woodhull's. His situation was pleasant; he was much respected and a useful Minister. He occasionally preached to a small congregation of Presbyterians in Lancaster, to which place (9 miles) he accompanied us, & introduced us to his friends. We spent the Sabbath at Lancaster and preached. An occurrence happened which shows the strict observance which the Jews pay to their Sabbath.

We had an order for a sum of money from a gentleman in Philada., on Mr. Abraham Simons, a Jew merchant in Lancaster. We arrived on Friday & intending to leave the town on Monday, we waited on him Saturday Morning & presented the order. He said, "Gentlemen, to-day is my Sabbath, & I do not do business in it; if you will please to call to-morrow, I will wait on you. We observed that the same reasons which prevented his payment of the order on that day would prevent our troubling him the day following. We apologized for our intruding on his Sabbath, & told him we would wait until Monday. He replied, you are on a journey, & it may be inconvenient to you to wait. He went to call in his neighbor, Dr. Boyd, & took from his Desk a bag, laid it on the table, & presented the order to the Dr. The Doctor counted out the money and we gave a receipt. The Jew sat looking on, to see that all was rightly transacted, but said nothing, & thus quieted his conscience against the rebuke of a violation of his Sabbath; but

I thought he might as well have done the business himself as by an agent.

The Jews in general are said to be very strict & punctual in the observance of some of the traditionary ceremonies of their law, (but hesitate not to defraud, when opportunity presents. Like their predecessors, the Pharisees, they tythe the mint, annis & Cummin, & neglect the weightier matters of the Law, as Judgement, mercy and faith. They strain at a gnat and swallow a Camel).

Lancaster is the largest inland town on the Continent. It is situated in the center of an extensive valley, & is an excellent soil for wheat. Limestone abounds in this State, & some farmers begin to manure the ground that has long produced that golden grain, with this invigorating stone. They have kilns on their farms, in which they burn it.

The people of Lancaster are principally emigrants from Germany, & talk their native language. There are houses of public worship for the Lutherans, the German Calvinites, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, each one. The Lutherans the largest. Some Moravians & Jews.

In this place we became acquainted with the minister of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Henry Helmutz. He spake English very intelligibly & sustains the character of a pious, laborious & zealous preacher.

He was a young man, had a wife & one child. Was educated in the famous Orphan House of Halle, in Saxony, as I was informed, on the charitable funds of that Institution, founded by the great and good Augustus Francke. He informed me that the motives of his coming to America were the following: The Rev. Mr. Whitefield, famous for his wonderful zeal & labours, both in Europe and America,

wrote to Mr. Francke, informing him that there were numerous settlements of Germans in Pennsylvania, who were destitute of learned & pious teachers, & requesting that he would send to him, in England, two pious persons, & he would introduce them into a field of useful labour, in that part of the Vineyard. He (Mr. Helmutz) & another offered to go. They arrived in England & waited on Mr. Whitefield. His first address a little alarmed them. He said: "Young men, are you going to America to preach the Gospel? Ah! you will find that the Devil has got there before you;" but he immediately added, "Jesus Christ is there, too." "We found it so," said Mr. Helmutz. Soon after his arrival at Lancaster, it pleased God to pour out a spirit of awakening among the people, particularly the large congregation of Lutherans, of whom he was minister. It was a new & strange thing, among a people seemingly altogether absorbed in worldly pursuits and pleasures. They daily resorted to him, inquiring what they should do to be saved. The work spread, & was deep and genuine. The principal men of his Congregation came to him, & told him that it was the work of the Devil, & he must suppress it. He told them that it was the work of God, & he must encourage and promote it. Their rage was incensed against him, & they threatened to dismiss him. He was constant in his attention to souls under conviction, in preaching, prayer & conversation. The opposition grew more violent as the work of God increased in the town. In the freedom of conversation, he mentioned that in the troubles which he met with from enraged opposers, he used to go to God in prayer for light & fortitude, & found it at times hard to say, "Thy will be done."

Mr. Helmutz proposed to the gentle-

man in opposition, that they should meet & confer on the important subject. They accordingly met at the School House. The leaders were filled with rage against him. With Christian meekness, he said, that they needed divine light & direction from heaven, in the momentous business on which they had met, & that if it was agreeable, he would address the throne of grace; & wonderful was the effect! The spirit of God came down upon them & they who had nashed upon him with their teeth, when prayer was ended, with tears cried out, Sir, what must we do to be saved? Then, he observed that the works of God in the town went on gloriously. Some effects of it were very visible while we were there. I heard him preach on Sunday, a third sermon (in German) to a very numerous audience, in his large Brick church. They were solemn & attentive. From the affinity of languages, I found his text was in Jeremiah 23:29—"Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord: & like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?" His manner was pathetic, affectionate & impressive. The music was solemn. With the Organ & other instruments of music, the voices of the whole congregation seemed to unite. The minister's salaries in this place are collected by contribution. The mode of collecting was new to me.

At the close of public worship about 6 men, each with a small black velvet bag fastened to the end of a long staff presented the bag which had a small bell suspended at the bottom to each person in the long pews or slips. The tinkling of the bell gave warn'g of the approach of the little purse. The contribution was speedily finished.

At Lancaster we put up at the house of Mr. Hall, Goldsmith, his wife was a Switser, a pious and sensible woman.

August 3. Monday morning we left

Lancaster & arrived at the house of the Rev. Mr. Roan, of Donnegall, to whom we had letters. A worthy sensible man. Some years ago, itinerant preachers were prohibited from preaching in Virginia. There was in some parts of it, a serious concern among the people, & Mr. Roan, who has the character of a zealous Boanerges, ventured to go & preach in the fields, to numerous audiences. Officers were sent to apprehend him, in the midst of his preaching; they were struck with his undaunted countenance & the majesty of his subject, & returned without executing their commission.

We left Donnegall, & coming to the Susquehanna could find no boat to cross it, nor house nigh. The River was low, & about half a mile wide. It was a long & dangerous ride. In the evening we arrived at the Rev. Mr. Duffield's, 6 miles from Carlisle.

MAYOR JOHN PASSMORE.

We are indebted to Dr. John A. M. Passmore, of Philadelphia, for much of the following explicit account of John Passmore, Esq., first Mayor of Lancaster, Pa.:

John Passmore was the son of William and Sarah (Elliott) Passmore. His grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Harris) Passmore. His grandfather, John Passmore, came from the parish of Hurst, county of Berks, England, with his parents, John and Mary (Buxey) Passmore.

John Passmore was born January 12, 1774, in Newcastle, Del. At an early age he left home and went to Lancaster, Pa., where, after a few years, he entered the office of Hon. James Hopkins, as a law student. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1797. He married, December 18, 1809, Elizabeth Alexander (nee Gilpin), a widow, who died March 1, 1814, and was interred at Lancaster. John married a second time, January 2, 1817, Mary, daughter of Rev. Joseph Clarkson, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mary was born September 10, 1790. In 1809 Governor Snyder appointed John Passmore Prothonotary of the Lancaster District of the Supreme Court, comprising the counties of Lancaster, Berks, York and Dauphin. In 1818 he was appointed one of the aldermen of the city of Lancaster, and in the same year was also appointed the first Mayor of that city, a position to which he was twice re-elected, discharging the duties of the office for three years.

He was, in some respects, an eccentric man. It is related that James Buchanan, afterwards President of the

United States, came into Mr. Passmore's law office one day and took down a book from a shelf. When he had finished reading it he laid it on the table and departed. Passmore waited until Buchanan had started up the street, then he called to him: "Jim, come back here." When he returned he told him to put the book where he had found it. His children were Rev. Joseph C. Passmore, D.D., of Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. William C. Passmore, late of Hamonton, N. J., and one daughter, Grace.

On March 20, 1818, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the city of Lancaster, which went into effect May 13, 1818. John Passmore was appointed by Governor Snyder as the first Mayor. The first Council was composed of the following named gentlemen: Select Council—John Hubley, Samuel Humes, Robert Coleman, William Jenkins, William Kirkpatrick, Samuel Slaymaker, John F. Steinman, Jacob Lemon and William Dickson.

Common Council—Adam Relgart, Jeremiah Mosher, Jacob Scherer, Geo. Musser, Jacob Duchman, Jacob Eicholtz, Luke Brown, George Brungart, Ingham Wood, John Reynolds, Philip Heltshu, John Weaver, John Burger, Jasper Y. Smith and John Christ.

Mayor Passmore lived at the northwest corner of Orange and Shippen streets, in the house in which Miss Kelly now lives. His family were originally Quakers, but his father, having married out of the church, he was no longer acknowledged as one of these people. He married an Episcopalian, and attended St. James' Church, this city. He was a man of great weight, at one time weighing 480 pounds. He died in 1827, and there was no hearse in the city large enough to hold him, so the coffin was taken to the grave on a large wagon. In 1818, before he was appointed Mayor, he was holding the position of alderman. There was a

borough ordinance passed prohibiting smoking on the street, and he was the first man fined for violating the law.

There was sold in Philadelphia, on February 26, 1901, a letter from Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Edward Shippen, dated at Philadelphia, April 14, 1804, to Judge Yeates, of Lancaster, in which were some notes about Mr. Passmore, which are worth preserving. Among other things, the letter stated: "We have a report that the Judges broke up the Court at Lancaster very suddenly.....The opinion here is so universal that the Judges would do their characters great injustice by refusing to ride, that I have taken pains to contradict the report....The Grand Jury have found the bill against Passmore a true bill. The jury consisted of nineteen men, called from the different counties, thirteen of whom were Democrats; yet there was not a dissenting voice to finding the bill. Our Prosecutor is, I assure you, by no means so popular a man here as at Lancaster; indeed, he is generally despised. Our cause is the popular one, and most people express unreservedly their abhorrence to the strides of the Assembly....."

MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

Lancaster, March 1, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon, President Steinman presiding.

The roll of officers was called, and, on motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. J. Harry Hibshman, of Ephrata, was elected to membership.

The first paper of the day, on "The Early Jewish Settlers of Lancaster County, 1720-1804," was read by Monroe B. Hirsh. The paper traced the individual, as well as general, history of all the known Jewish settlers in this locality, so far as existing records allow these matters to be traced. It was the first attempt to do this important work, and much effort and labor were given to the task. Incidentally, the early Jewish settlement in Berks county was also discussed, and all that is known of its history told.

The second paper consisted of a lengthy extract from the diary of the Rev. Dr. McClure, who passed through this town in 1792, and remained here several days. His allusions to the persons he met here and to local occurrences were full of local color and interest, and were well received. The diary was sent here by Professor Beam, of Princeton University, who is a native of this county.

Still a third paper on "John Passmore, the First Mayor of the City of Lancaster," was read by S. M. Sener,

Esq. Mayor Passmore, although a very conspicuous citizen in his time, is little known to the present generation, and many facts in his career were brought out.

All the papers called out considerable discussion, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to the writers, and they were ordered to be printed.

A minute on the death of Dr. William Henry Egle was offered and ordered to be spread upon the minutes. Dr. Egle was an honorary member of the Society, made contributions to its archives and delivered addresses before it at various times.

The Librarian read a list of the donations made to the Society during the month, after which the Society, on motion, adjourned.

There was a good attendance of members, and the meeting was, in every particular, one of the best held for some time.

Minute on Death of Dr. W. H. Egle.

Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, died Tuesday, February 19, 1901, from pneumonia, beginning with grip. Dr. Egle was an authority on State history, especially of the colonial period. He was born in Harrisburg in 1830. His ancestors, who settled in Philadelphia, in 1740, fought in the Colonial, French and Indian Wars. He early learned the printing trade, and in 1858 was the editor of two papers in Harrisburg. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, and in 1862 was made Surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was Examiner of Pensions in Harrisburg, and for twenty years prison physician. In 1887 he was made State Librarian by Governor Beaver, and served until January, 1899. For thirty years he was a Surgeon in the National Guard, retiring a year ago as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third Brigade. He was the author of a history of Pennsylvania, and edited a number of the Pennsylvania archives. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and nine Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War Societies, and one of the founders of the Pennsylvania-German Society, of which he was the first President. His most distinguished and valuable literary work was that relating to the services of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolution. He was an honorary member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, a contributor to its archives and well known to its members.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 3, 1901.

R. H. Bush

LANCASTER TOWNSTEAD.

A NEW EPHRATA IMPRINT—DONEGAL
STREET.

MINUTES OF MAY MEETING.

VOL. V. NO. 6.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1901.

Lancaster Townstead, - - - - - 121
BY S. M. SENER, ESQ.

A New Ephrata Imprint—Donegal Street, Lancaster, - 134
BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Minutes of the May Meeting, - - - - - 144

LANCASTER TOWNSTEAD.

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"Out upon Time! It will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things
before."

On February 6, 1729, the settlers in the back districts of Chester county, of the province of Pennsylvania, prayed the Council of the province for a division of the county and the formation of a new county. This was approved February 7, 1729. Action was promptly taken, the Council acquainted the Assembly, then in session, and the petition was approved by them and signed by the Governor, May 10, 1729. The first Courts of the new county were held at Postlethwaite's, near the Conestoga creek. The county seat was moved, May 1, 1730, to Lancaster Townstead, which had been surveyed by John Jones, for James Hamilton, in March, 1730.

On May 15, 1730, Andrew Hamilton and Ann, his wife, for the consideration of five shillings, conveyed two lots of land for the use of the county, viz.: One for the Court House site and the other for the County Prison site. At the same time they conveyed a lot, 120 feet square, for the site for a public market house in the newly laid out town. The Court House lot was 66 feet square and in the centre of the town; the Prison lot was on the north side of West King street, and extended from Prince to Water streets. The Prison lots were numbered 273 and 274 on the Hamilton plan. Lots Nos. 654 and 655 were set aside for magazine lots for the storage of powder, etc.

On April 13, 1682, William Penn granted to Richard Wooler, of Goldinghame, England, five hundred acres

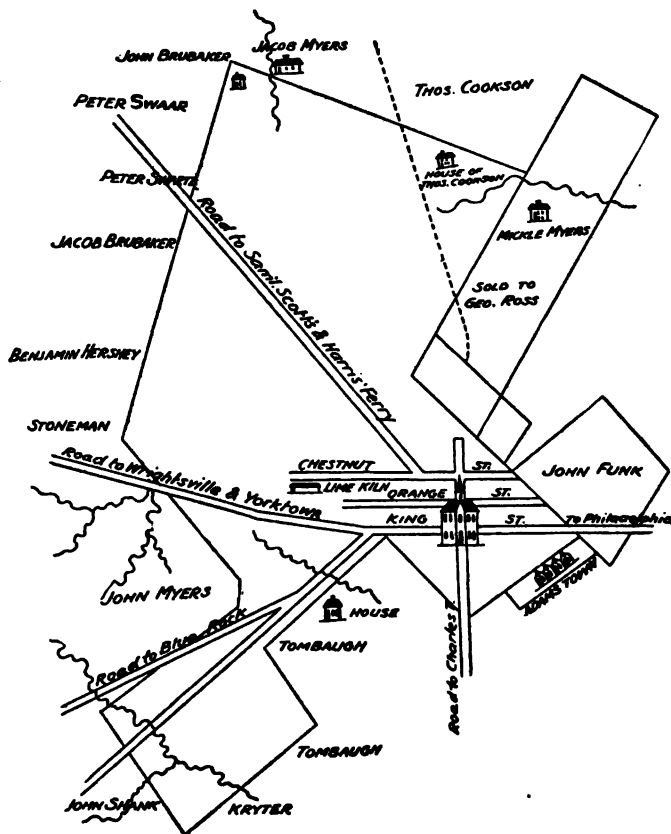
within the province of Pennsylvania, there being a one shilling quit-rent on every hundred acres. Dawson Wooler, son, only child and heir of Richard Wooler, conveyed the land to Samuel Arnold, of London, on May 28, 1714. James Steel purchased a patent for this land on February 7, 1732, and declared that the thirty-one pounds and ten shillings paid for it belonged to Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and asked that his name be inserted in the patent, but the names of both Steel and Hamilton were inserted in the same. The land was surveyed in 1733. On May 1, 1734, James Steel and Andrew Hamilton conveyed the tract to James Hamilton for five shillings. When the land was conveyed, the court house, jail and several other buildings had already been erected on the tract. This tract embraced the centre of the town and the northwestern section.

On November 13, 1717, Thomas and Richard Penn issued a warrant to Henry Funck for 350 acres, who gave 200 acres to his son, Henry, one of whose heirs, John, conveyed it to the Hamiltons in 1747. This embraced the southeastern section of the town.

A tract was also patented to Theodorus Eby, in 1717, and his heirs sold it to Hans Musser in 1739. Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn had purchased 15 acres from Hans Musser on September 17, 1744. These tracts of land were laid out into lots and known as Mussers-town and Adamstown. The lots were disposed of by lottery in November, 1744. James Hamilton purchased the ground rents and balance of lots of Adamstown from Dr. Kuhn on March 7, 1749; when Musserstown was purchased by James Hamilton is not known.

On December 31, 1717, William Penn's Commissioners, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, con-

SURVEY OF LANCASTER
and Lands Contiguous
 November 8th 1763.



veyed unto Michael Shank and Henry Pare (Bare) four hundred acres of land in Springtown Manor, Chester county, for forty pounds, the land being located on the north side of the Conestoga creek. The tract had been surveyed October 24, 1717. Henry Bare sold his moiety to Michael Shank on December 12, 1729, for 170 pounds, and Michael Shank, on May 29, 1731, sold 106 acres of the tract to Samuel Bethel. Samuel Bethel died about 1741, leaving two children, Samuel and Mary, intermarried with Samuel Boude. Partition proceedings were begun in 1751 between Samuel Bethel and Mary Boude, his sister, in which Samuel got possession of the land, which, in 1763, he laid out into Bethelstown, said Bethelstown being located in the southern end of the town. What to-day (1901) is known as Bethelstown, located in the vicinity of Manor and Strawberry streets and Love Lane, being laid out later by Samuel Bethel on lots which he had purchased from James Hamilton. The partition proceedings are recorded at Lancaster in the Prothonotary's office, in Partition Book No. 3, at page 1. The deed to Michael Shank and Henry Bare is recorded at Philadelphia, in Book A, Vol. 5, at page 275, etc.

Lancaster was named after Lancaster, Capital of Lancashire county, England, the English town being named after the "House of Lancaster," which term was used to designate the line of kings immediately descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. But the title goes back a century further to the reign of Henry III., who created his second son, Edmund, First Earl of Lancaster, in 1267. From the House of Lancaster the rival House of York sprang into existence.

Edmund, the first Earl of Lancaster, differenced his father's arms of England with an azure label of France,

charged with a golden fleur de lis, to denote his French alliance. John of Gaunt differenced with an ermine robe, derived from the ermine shield of Brittany. The Plantagenet Dukes of York charged each point with three torteaux, derived from the Shield of Wake.

Henry, the second son of Edmund, differenced the English arms with an azure bendlet across the shield. The seal of Henry, A.D. 1350, has the figure of an angel above the shield and a lion on each side of it as supporters.

The seal of Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, A. D. 1320, differed somewhat from the above.

Matilda of Lancaster had as armorial bearings; to the dexter, a shield displayed of Dedburgh—*or.*; a cross *gu.*; to the sinister, a shield of Ufford—*or.*; a cross engrailed *sa.*, containing a fleur de lis for difference; in base, a lozenge of deChetworth, barrulee, *arg.*, and *gu.*; an orle of martlets *sa.*, and in chief a lozenge of Lancaster.

The rose of Lancaster was a red rose; the rose of York, a white rose; and by intermarriage, the red and white roses became the "red and white" of the Tudor family, and was borne as a badge by Henry VII., to symbolize the union of the factions of Lancaster and York by his marriage with Elizabeth of York. Scott refers to this as follows:

"Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended Roses bought so dear."

The swan, when blazoned "proper," white, with red beak and legs, was the badge of the Bohuns and their descendants, the Lancastrian Plantagenets.

The colors of the House of Lancaster were white and blue.

The "S. S. S." on the Lancaster collar represented the word "Soveraygne," the motto of Henry IV.

The references to the arms of the House of Lancaster are taken from "English Heraldry," pages 136, 150, 155, 167, 182, 183 and 247.

Andrew Hamilton was born in Scotland, in 1676, and of his early history and parentage but little is known other than that he was a descendant in direct line from Sir Gilbert Hamilton. He had evidently been involved in some political difficulty at the English Court, for, when he came to this country, he went for awhile by the name of Trent. He first located in Virginia, and subsequently in Kent county, Maryland. He married a widow by the name of Preeson, whose maiden name was Borwn. In 1712 he went to England, but returned a few years later, and located in Philadelphia. He was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1717, but resigned in 1726, and in 1727 was appointed Prothonotary, a vacancy having occurred through the death of Mr. Asheton. Later he was appointed Trustee of the Loan Office, and, while such, in company with Messrs. Graeme and Lawrence, designed and built Independence Hall. He was in the employ of the Proprietary Family from the time he came to Philadelphia until his death. He became owner of large landed estates in Philadelphia, known as "Bush Hill," which comprised the space from Vine to Coates streets and from Twelfth to Nineteenth streets, and on many of the lots of this tract ground rents are still collectible. While practicing law his most prominent case was the defense of John Peter Zenger, indicted in New York, in 1735, for libel. He died at Bush Hill in 1741. In 1848 the remains of himself and family, including the last one of the name, were interred in a handsome mausoleum in Christ churchyard, in Philadelphia.

His children were James, Andrew and Mary. James Hamilton was twice

Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and the one who laid out Lancaster into lots and sold them. Andrew Hamilton, the other son, acquired land in Lancaster, Easton, New Jersey, and, through his wife, the property known as "Woodlands," in Philadelphia; also, property in Philadelphia, bounded by Chestnut, Third and Dock streets. On many of the properties in Lancaster and Easton ground rents are still collectible. He married Ann Fell, a daughter of William Fell, and their children were William and Andrew. William never married and Andrew married a Miss Abigail Franks, of New York. Andrew Hamilton, who married Ann Fell, is the one who deeded the town site of Lancaster to his nephew, James Hamilton.

Mary, daughter of the first Andrew who came to America, married William Allen, Chief Justice of the Provincial Courts, and a daughter of theirs married John Penn, son of Richard Penn.

Mary Ann (Hamilton) Palairer was a daughter of Andrew Hamilton, the third in line, who had located in England, and her heirs to-day, along with a few others in this country, are the parties to whom the ground rents collected in Lancaster are payable.

William Hamilton, who collected the rents later, was also a nephew of Andrew Hamilton. William Hamilton left nephews, James and Andrew Hamilton, who collected the ground rents in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The Hamiltons were entitled to bear Arms, which are described in the "American Ancestry," page 84, as follows: Gules, three cinque-foils, or.; crest, out of ducal coronet, argent, an oak tree, penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw proper, the frame gold, upon the blade, the word "Through," sable. "English Heraldry," pages 151 and 152, states that this device is commemorative of the escape into Scotland in 1323 of Sir Gilbert

Hamilton. At the Court of Edward II. Sir Gilbert had unadvisedly expressed admiration for Robert Bruce, on which John le Despencer struck him. Despencer fell in single combat the next day, and Hamilton fled, hotly pursued, northward. Near the border he and a faithful esquire joined some wood-cutters, assumed their dress, and commenced working with them on an oak when the pursuers passed by. Hamilton, saw in hand, observed his esquire anxiously watching their enemies as they passed and at once recalled his attention to his woodman's duties by the word "Through," thus at the same time appearing to consider the cutting down of the oak to be far more important than the presence of their pursuers. So they passed by, and Hamilton followed in safety. This device does not appear on the Hamilton seals until long after the days of Bruce and his admirer, Sir Gilbert Hamilton.

The ground rents of Lancaster commenced in 1735, the tract of land having come into possession of James Hamilton in May, 1734, and he having laid out the town site as stated above. As noted above, James Hamilton left no direct heirs and William Hamilton collected the ground rents and sold lots after his death. The property was held by the law of entailment and the title in fee simple was not made out until 1815, when it was under the tenure of James and Andrew Hamilton, the property being then freed.

Between 1825 and 1831 the citizens of Lancaster thought they were being imposed upon by a number of fictitious parties representing that they were authorized to collect ground rents, and the ground rents so represented amounting to thousands of dollars in the aggregate, they remonstrated, and on May 30th, 1831, held a public meeting in the Market House to take some action in reference to the matter. A committee was appointed, but the sub-

ject matter was abandoned, and John Beauclere Neuman and James Lyle, of Philadelphia, were appointed trustees, and Emanuel C. Reigart, of Lancaster, was their agent to collect the rents, subsequently Jacob and Peter Long were trustees, and then Jacob M. Long was agent and afterwards trustee.

From 1815 to 1830 Horace Binney, Esq., of Philadelphia, had been trustee. In the latter year partition proceedings were had between Mary Ann Hamilton, infant daughter of Andrew, the third in line, against Horace Binney. Mary Ann Hamilton married Septimus Henry Palairret, of Bath, England, who was a Captain of Her Majesty's Twenty-ninth Regiment of Foot, which fact is shown by an examination of the power-of-attorney to George Cadwalader, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated June 8, 1843, and of record at Lancaster in Letter of Attorney Book, No. 5, at page 178. George Cadwalader was also attorney-in-fact for George Gregory Gardiner, et al., of Bath, England, also heirs of the Hamiltons. (Evidenced in the deed from him to Gerhart Metzgar, dated March 31, 1845, and of record at Lancaster in Deed Book X., Vol. 7, at page 494). These and a few others to-day (1901) are the beneficiaries of the ground rents of the Hamilton estate. The present trustee for collection of rents and sale of lots is Henry Lively.

In early times the payment of fourteen years' ground rent at one time was sufficient to extinguish the same, but in later days, and now (1901), it was increased to twenty years' payment at one time.

Among the lots sold by the Hamiltons were a number to the different religious denominations located in Lancaster in its early days, as follows:

German Reformed, lots Nos. 75 and 76, 7 shillings rent on each.

Moravian, lots Nos. 212, 213 and part of 218, 7 shillings on each.

Episcopalian, lots Nos. 34, 35 and 36, 7 shillings on each.

Lutheran, lots Nos. 49, 50, 51 and part of 48, 7 shillings rent on each.

Catholic, lots Nos. 235, 236 and 237, 30 shillings rent on No. 237 and 7 shillings on the other two.

Quakers, lots Nos. 138 and 139, 7 shillings rent on each.

Presbyterian, lots Nos. 19 and 491, 20 shillings rent.

Methodists, lots Nos. 97 and 98, 20 shillings on each.

Franklin College, lots Nos. 669, 670, 671 and 672, 60 shillings on each.

Many of the Hamilton deeds for lots will be found by consulting Book A, Volume 6 and Book I, in the Recorder's Office, at Lancaster, Pa.

In 1729, when Lancaster county was laid out, John Wright, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell were the Commissioners to lay out the same, John Wright surveying it. Considerable trouble arose as to the location of the county seat, some contending that it should be Postlethwaite's, and others that it should be on the Hamilton tract, which was generally known as "Hickory Town," or "Gibson's Pasture." "Hickory Town" was so called from a large hickory tree under which the Indians were wont to assemble in their intercourse with the Proprietors or their Commissioners. A man named Gibson, who apparently was a "squatter," lived in a cabin near the spot. There were a number of large swamps, one being prominently known as the "Black Swamp," in the tract embraced within the proposed town site. The hickory tree is supposed to have been located on East King street, a few doors from Penn Square. The Commissioners above mentioned filed their report on February 19, 1730, Edwards excepting. The report was finally adopted as to the town site, and was confirmed May 1,

1730, the town site being then located where it now is; two miles square, with streets running nearly north and south and due east and west.

Lancaster Townstead was chartered as a borough on May 1, 1742, and incorporated as a city on March 20, 1818, John Passmore being its first Mayor. In 1777 the borough corporation, deriving its existence from the authority of the Crown of Great Britain, became upon the Declaration of Independence of Pennsylvania from the Crown, immediately dissolved, and the General Assembly, with the Hon. Thomas Wharton, President of the Executive Council, re-established on June 17, 1777. New officers were appointed and a new seal adopted.

The following is the population of Lancaster from 1790, when the first census was taken, to 1900, as furnished by the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, who has charge of the census records:

1790	3,373
1800	4,292
1810	5,405
1820	6,663
1830	7,699
1840	8,417
1850	12,369
1860	17,603
1870	20,233
1880	25,769
1890	32,011
1900	41,459

A fine portrait of Andrew Hamilton, the second, by Wertmuller, copied from a rude original, which was destroyed, was owned by Mr. Becket, of Philadelphia, and a copy of it is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On January 14, 1854, the materials in the following properties were sold by the city to clear the site of the market houses, the sheds which were first erected being supplemented by

the present handsome structure in 1889:

Forney's building, 22x27 feet..\$	360.00
Printing office, 24x23 feet.....	150.00
Mrs. Wolf's property, 17x27 feet	290.00
Mrs. Wolf's stable, 24x18 feet.	85.00
J. Jungling's property, 40x27 feet	420.00
J. Jungling's stable, 28x16 feet.	85.00
Hager's property, 20x30 feet..	260.00
Reichenbach's property, 21x31 feet	185.00
Reichenbach's frame shop, 20x13 feet	35.00
Adjoining hose house, 26x18 feet	56.00
Adjoining hose house, 22x29 feet	70.00

Total\$1,996.00

The land had been purchased from—

J. Jungling's lot and house.....\$	6,250
Mrs. S. Wolf's lot and house...\$	3,300
C. Hager's lot and house.....	3,000
J. W. Forney's lot and house..	3,700
G. W. Reichenbach's lot and house	16,600

Total\$32,850

The old sheds cost \$8,042.43, the late John Sehner being superintendent of the building operations. The present structure cost \$27,000.

The first market house erected was on High street (West King), and of this building there are no records extant. In 1798 the building was enlarged by the addition of a superstructure for the use of Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., Gottlieb Sehner being the builder.

Part of lot No. 730, located on Mulberry street, which is described as being bounded by lot No. 731 on the north, by an alley on the south, on the east by an alley, and on the west by Mulberry street, contained a reservation to the effect that "a line be drawn so as to form a triangle at a spring by

cutting off ten feet from the eastern and ten feet from the southern boundaries of said lot, which spring and angle shall be and remain forever for the use of the inhabitants of the borough." This the Hamiltons evidently intended should be used as a public spring, and no doubt gave the name, "Spring Garden street," to Mulberry street, by which name it was known in early days. The historian and antiquarian to-day ask, "Where is that spring?" but they ask in vain. The old deed for the city market stated that it should be "used as a market place forever." Both "market house" and "spring garden" have outlived the purposes for which they were created, and have been swallowed up in the "Greater Lancaster," which has taken the place of the "Lancaster Townstead" of the Hamiltons.

A NEW EPHRATA BOOK.

As a rule, we are accustomed to turn to the centre of great literary activity, such as the large cities generally are, if we wish to note great progress in the writing and printing of books. This is natural, for the scholarly man, the writer of books, is seldom an agriculturist, but congregates with his kind in cities and the larger towns where the greatest educational facilities are to be found; where advanced schools are located; where libraries abound, and where mind can at all times commune with mind or with books, and enjoy the pleasures of such communication. The city of Philadelphia affords an example of this kind. If we take the fifty years included by the middle half of the eighteenth century, we will quickly find that the most prominent men in the Province were congregated in and around that city. It was the literary as well as the financial centre of Pennsylvania, and, while there were good men and true elsewhere within her borders, most of her prominent families were resident in or near that thriving city. Libraries, good schools, rich men, prominent scientists and great merchants were more numerous than anywhere else on the outside. It was a literary centre as well. The presses of Franklin and the elder and younger Saur turned out an astonishing amount of literary matter in the shape of books, pamphlets and broadsides, and which are perhaps more highly esteemed at this late day than then.

But Pennsylvania also furnished another conspicuous example of a very like condition of things, and Lancaster county was the theatre on which

this fact was demonstrated. It is not necessary that I should here enter into the details concerning the monastic establishment at Ephrata, made under the leadership of the learned, the pious, the erratic, the mystic Conrad Beissel, in 1742. These are so well known to all as to require no further comment. The printing press which was established by this mystic brotherhood and the issues it gave to the world form one of the most interesting chapters in the colonial era, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the nation. When that small hand-press was first set up there is not definitely known. We do know, however, that a quarto volume of 294 pages was printed there in 1745. It was a series of theological and theosophic essays, written by Beissel himself. How much earlier the press began its work can only be guessed at through the medium of other sources. In the early years of the Brotherhood, both Franklin and the elder Saur did the printing, but in 1739 an estrangement arose between the latter and Beissel, and the result was that the headstrong Beissel soon thereafter procured a printing press. We find in the *Chronican Ephratense* (p. 152), where the events of 1742 are discussed, this passage: "Soon after a printing press was put up in the settlement." As there was an advertisement in Saur's newspaper, the *Hoch-Deutch Pensylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber*, for November, 1743, announcing that a bindery had been established at Ephrata, it is a logical inference that books were printed there, because had there been no books no book-bindery would have been required. I regard it as extremely probable, therefore, that books were printed there as early as 1743.

Between that date and the year 1800 an almost unbroken succession of books and other printed matter poured forth from the fecund Ephrata press. The number of these no man knows.

Those that have been put on record number ninety or more, and the list is not nearly complete. During the past six months five new ones have been added to the number. As some of these were mere broadsides, covering a single foolscap page, the wonder is any of them have survived until our day. Some have undoubtedly been entirely swept out of existence, while still others lie undiscovered and unknown

Johann Arnds
geistreiche
Morgen
und
Abend
Gebethe,
auf jeden Tag der
Woche.

~~~~~

Ephrata,

Bedruckt: und zu ha-
ben: in Lancaster bey
Henrich Dörn in der
Donegal-straß.

in old chests and other neglected repositories owned by the descendants of those early settlers in the valley of the Cocalico. That additions will continue to be found there is no good reason to doubt, the more so because the hunt for them is active and energetic, and because the efforts in progress have been so abundantly rewarded.

After this lengthy introduction, which has already exceeded the entire length I had assigned to this paper, I will now describe the latest of these

Ephrata imprints which has been found. The find was made by Julius F. Sachse, Esq., of Philadelphia, who has been foremost in this good work, and who has a dozen or more to his credit, which were unknown until he found them.

Here is a fac simile of the title page. The book measures about 4 by 2¼ inches; consists of 48 pages, and is bound in a rough paper cover. The title, translated, reads as follows: "Johan Arndt's |Morning| and |Evening| Prayers. |for every Day in the| Week|. Ephrata, |Printed: and to be had| in Lancaster of |Heinrich Dorn on |Donegal street.|" This little volume, which would be technically known in the book trade as a 32 mo., must be regarded as a most interesting one for several reasons. But a single other 32 mo. volume is found among the Ephrata imprints. With its 48 tiny pages, it presents a striking contrast with the ponderous folio of 1,512 pages, the "Blutige Schauplatz," also printed at Ephrata, in 1747, and which was, as late as 1800, the largest single volume printed anywhere in the United States.

The contents of the booklet consist of excerpts and selections from the book, which, next to the Bible, was the most highly prized and generally distributed of all the books to be found among the early German immigrants in America, "Arndt's "Wahres Christendom," a book originally published in Germany in the year 1605. Few books have run through more editions in the Fatherland. It is devotional in its character, and found much favor with orthodox German Reformed and Lutheran church people. Even the Pietistic sects accepted its doctrines, a fact which gave it the wide distribution it had in this country. To meet the great demand for the book in America, Franklin, in conjunction with Johannes Bohm, in 1751, issued a fine edition, with a new preface, written by

Rev. J. A. Christoph Harting, a Lutheran clergyman. This was an imposing, as well as handsome, volume of 1,356 pages, exclusive of 32 pages of preface, and contained sixty-five copper-plate engravings, made in Europe. This edition has now become rare, and commands a big price. (See Sachse's German Pietists of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, p. 3). Mr. Sachse is of the opinion that the book is "one of the earliest issues of the Ephrata press, if not the very first, as it has all the ear-marks of the other issues of the year 1745."

But this little volume is more interesting to us of to-day from two other statements made on the title page. It will be observed that mention is made of the fact that it was to be had of one Heinrich Dorn, on Donegal street, Lancaster. Who was Heinrich Dorn, and where was Donegal street? In the course of nature, the man long ago passed out of sight, and, it would seem, out of memory, and Donegal street also. But it is to discover and unravel just such historical conundrums as this that the Lancaster County Historical Society was organized, and that task has been attempted in the present case, how successfully the sequel must show.

For certain reasons, hereafter to be mentioned, Heinrich Dorn must have been a resident of Lancaster from about the middle of the last century until 18—. But the Court House records show no will made by him, so there is no little uncertainty concerning who he was, where he came from, and when he died. All that I have found, or that others have found who have "followed the hunt," is that he was a cordwainer, and was assessed on the tax list of the borough for the year 1779 as the owner of a cow. Again, I find him on the list of Returns and Valuations of the borough for 1782, with taxes to the amount of £2.1.0 assessed against him. A third time I find him on the borough list of

"Inmates" for 1782, with a 7s. 6d. assessment against his name. (See Vol. XVII., Third Series, Pennsylvania Archives, pp. 605-755 and 879). In none of the foregoing tax lists is he set down as owning farm land, but he purchased from (William) Hamilton, the principal proprietor of the site on which Lancaster is built, lot No. 539 on the then owner's plans, on August 19, 1799, and sold it on June 16, 1804, to Christian Brubacher. There has been no time for a more extended examination of our local records. Further examination may bring to light further facts concerning him, if nothing more than the time of his death and probable place of burial.

Friederick Doern, son of Heinrich and Elisabeth, was born August 21, 1784, and baptized in the Lutheran Church on September 8th, 1784. (See Vol. 4, p. 238), Proceedings of the Pennsylvania-German Society).

In the Lancaster Journal for August 23, 1811, appears an advertisement of one John Dern, whitesmith and bridle maker, carrying on his trade in Bethelstown, adjoining the places of John Dreppert and Daniel Sweitzer. It is possible this may also have been a son of Heinrich Dorn, but there is nothing to confirm the supposition. The name is still in the directories.

I now turn to Donegal street, on which Dorn lived, and will attempt to locate it. So far as I am aware, the name does not appear on any of the early maps of the borough or city nor in any of our local histories, and yet several members of this Society, belonging to the legal fraternity, when the question was referred to them, had a distinct recollection of having encountered the name in the course of their researches through the deeds, and other records in the Court House.

Dr. Dowlin, a medical man born in Europe, came to Lancaster in 1774 to practice his profession. In the files of

the "Lancaster Journal" newspaper, under date of July 15, 1795, occurs the following announcement:

"Dowlin, surgeon and man-midwife, from London, acquaints the public that as the season approaches in which these diseases become more peculiarly distressing, he begs to inform the public that he offers his assistance, having derived particular information of their treatment while in the British army, during his residence in Africa and the West India Islands, which the success of his practice in Lancaster last fall has fully demonstrated.

"N. B.—He lives in Mrs. Bickham's house, near the English Church." By the "English Church" is, of course, meant St. James' Episcopal Church.

On March 11, 1796, Dr. Dowlin advertises in the same newspaper to inoculate for small pox and measles. On March 24, 1797, he used the same medium to notify the public that on the 1st of April he "will move into the one-story house beyond Mr. Lechler's, Donegal Street, opposite Samuel Humes." It may be stated in passing that, so far as known, Dr. Dowlin was the first doctor in this county who inoculated for small pox.

Here we have a distinct and direct reference to the Donegal street of the Ephrata booklet. The Samuel Humes mentioned in Dr. Dowlin's advertisement was no doubt the Samuel Humes who was the father of Dr. Samuel Humes, one of the Nestors of the medical fraternity of this city. He owned property both on Duke and Orange streets. That, however, would leave us the alternative of choosing between these two streets for our sought-after Donegal street.

But we have most credible living testimony to show that Donegal street was neither Orange street nor Duke street. Mr. John F. Sehner, whose accurate memory covers almost three-fourths of the nineteenth century, re-

members very well when North Queen street was still known as Donegal street, and when Samuel Humes had an office on it, close by Mrs. Dickson's printing office, which was on the west side of the street, a few doors north of Orange street. So, nearly as it can be described, I would say it was opposite the present Kramph property, and one of the lots on which the present Young Men's Christian Association building now stands.

Time has not allowed of such a thorough investigation as would disclose when the changes in the name of North Queen street were made. A hundred and fifty or even a hundred years ago there was a wide latitude exercised in the names of our streets, and the ways employed to designate them. While Pennsylvania was still a province of the English Crown names belonging to royalty and to the nobility were current in most Pennsylvania towns, as applied to streets. Ours were loyal subjects, and that was one of the ways in which their loyalty manifested itself. But, with the breaking out of the Revolutionary War and the overthrow of the Penn domination, our fathers became as intensely republican as they had previously been monarchical, and this change was outwardly manifested in discarding certain street names and the substitution of others less offensive to their patriotic ears, or by speaking of them in a roundabout way, establishing their identity, but not giving their former names. Christopher Hager, for example, advertises his place of business in the Lancaster Zeitung, for October 7, 1787, as "on der Strasse welche nach Philadelphia gehet"—on the street that leads to Philadelphia; no more East King or any other kind of King for him. Another advertisement in the same paper in 1789 mentions a property as being located on the street

near the prison and on the street leading to the Court House; that was the ingenious way in which the advertiser avoided mentioning the hated names of Prince and (West) King.

The fact is, our early street nomenclature is in a badly muddled condition, and some one ought to step to the front and straighten it out. West King street, for example, was sometimes called High street; even the deed for the City Hall property cites it as being on the north side of High street. In fact, at one time there were three streets in the place, all known as High street, one in the centre of the town and one each in the Southeast and the Southwest wards. The central one in time resumed its earlier name, West King; the one in the southeast took on another cognomen; while the one in the southwest retains its old-time designation. In fact, changes of this kind were continually being made. Union street became our present Pine street; Spring Garden street is now Mulberry, while Plum street at one time was in the extreme southern part of the city, and ran westward beyond Prince.

The lapse of time always softens animosities and smooths over rough places, and the supposition, therefore, is that when the passing years had cooled men's feelings towards the Mother Country Donegal street was dropped as lightly as it had been assumed, and good old North Queen street again found its old-time name on the city plans and maps.

But if North Queen street's original name was changed through patriotic sentiment or prejudice during the period of the troubles with the Mother Country, and later again to its earliest name, those facts would seem to dispose effectually of the contention that this little booklet was printed about 1760, as Mr. Sachse believes. The fact

that Henry Dorn is not found here earlier than 1779, although there is no evidence to disprove he was not here much earlier, seems to afford still further evidence in the same direction. Either North Queen street was known as Donegal street much earlier than our present evidence seems to show, or the little book was printed at a later period than its appearance indicates. It is just possible the street was known by both names as early as the middle of the eighteenth century.

Samuel Evans, Esq., is authority for the statement that the Donegal road led out of North Queen street, at Orange street, inclining in a north-westerly direction. The Harrisburg turnpike, according to the same authority, was laid out over part of the same road. The ten miles square map made by Professor Reichenbach in 1787 shows the hills north of Rohrerstown on the south side of the road. Also, that what is known as "Peters' Road" was laid out in 1718, and was at first called the Donegal Road. The road as it led out of Lancaster intersected the Peters' Road where Mount Joy stands. The street in that borough through which it ran was also called Donegal street. The road ran by Donegal Church to Logan's Ferry, now Bainbridge. James Logan located 1,500 acres of land in 1718 along this road which led to the Donegal settlement, and which is now called Peters' Road. The tract lay east of Manheim and Sporting Hill.

Minutes of the May Meeting.

Lancaster, May 3, 1901.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular meeting this afternoon, in its new, commodious and convenient quarters on the third floor of the new Y. M. C. A. building, President Steinman presiding.

Owing to a press of business, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The following persons were elected to membership: George W. Deitrich, of Washington, D. C., and Henry M. Weaver, of Mansfield, Ohio. The application of George B. Willson, of Wheatland, was also received.

A paper on the early history of Lancaster city, its earliest property holders, the Hamilton, Kuhn and Musser tracts, now comprised within the city limits, the sale of lots, and the ground rents, was read by S. M. Sener, Esq. It seems that contrary to the commonly current opinion, the Hamiltons never donated any lots for church purposes, but exacted annual ground rents for them all.

A second paper on the Ephrata press in the last century, and especially on a newly discovered issue of that press, and on Heinrich Dorn, who had it for sale on Donegal street, Lancaster, was read by F. R. Diffenderffer, from which it was shown that North Queen street was once called Donegal street. The thanks of the Society were extended to the writers and the papers were ordered to be printed.

A letter was read from John W. Gish, Secretary of the committee in charge of the "Feast of Roses," at Manheim, inviting the members of this Society to be present at the annual celebration on

June 9. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Mr. George N. Reynolds read an extract from the recently published life of Paul Jones, in which that eminent hero, in a letter to Charles Thompson, Secretary of this State, announced his intention of buying a farm in Lancaster county.

A motion was made to have the Society incorporated, which was agreed to and ordered to be done. A committee was also appointed to have a suitable book case made, in which the books and other property of the Society can be properly kept and shown.

The Librarian was authorized to place the Congressional Library, the Linden Hall Echo and the P. R. R. News on the exchange list.

The Librarian announced the following additions to the library: Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography; Americana Germanica; Report of Board of Health, for 1900; two pamphlets from New York State Library; the American Journal of Sociology; reports from the Bureau of Ethnology; the Linden Hall Echo and P. R. R. News. An interesting donation was a piece of the first Atlantic cable, donated by Mr. Amos Rutter, of New Holland.

Dr. J. W. Houston pronounced a glowing eulogy on the late Hon. Marriott Brosius, who was an active member of the Society, and offered the following memorial minute on the same, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That in sorrow and humility we accept the dispensation of the Father in removing from earth to Heaven our beloved fellow member, Hon. Marriott Brosius, LL.D., and meekly bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well and that in the role of membership in this Society and in our social relations we have suffered a grievous

loss and prayerfully beseech the Father for grace to live the life by which we may all meet our brother in the hereafter around the Throne on high. In the death of Mr. Brosius, his family, friends and associates have sustained an irreparable bereavement. He was a loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, a just and reliable friend and a learned, experienced and wise counsellor. As constituents of Mr. Brosius we recognize that we have been deprived of an eloquent, industrious, honest and popular representative in congressional halls and governmental departments. His genial disposition, generous impulses, unbounded charity and acknowledged ability admonishes us that the people of Lancaster county have lost a deserving and upright citizen, an able advocate and one who reflected honor and dignity upon his official position worthy of the high character of his illustrious predecessors in shaping our country's future. To the members of our late associate's family we extend our cordial sympathy and sorrow with them in our common bereavement; be it

"Resolved, That the foregoing minute be spread upon our records and a copy be furnished the family of our deceased brother."

There being no further business the Society, on motion, adjourned. The meeting was the largest held in a long time and was unusually enthusiastic.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JUNE 7, 1901.

Wm. H. R. R. R. R. R.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1804.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

CHARTER OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ACT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

VOL. V. NO. 7.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1901.

LANCASTER, PA.

REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.

1901.

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ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1804.

There was recently brought to light in this city an official document nearly one hundred years old, which has both a local as well as a national interest. It is the report of the Electoral Board of the State of Pennsylvania covering the election for President in the year 1804. Lancaster being then the Capital of Pennsylvania, the electors met in this city, "in the Senate Chamber," in torn down in 1853, which stood on the the old Court House, built in 1787 and site of the monument now erected on the public square. The session of the Board lasted two days, December 4th and 5th, when the declaration of the vote was made in triplicate, and the copies disposed of according to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and all the other necessary accompanying documents prepared, signed and delivered.

That the copy present to-day is the one which was made and delivered to Thomas McKean Thompson, the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be filed in his office, is clearly shown by his receipt and signature attached to the document.

The complete document is as follows:
"Tuesday December 4th 1804. The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States met in the Senate Chamber, at the Seat of Government. Present, Charles Thompson, Matthew Lawler, Robert McMullin, William Brooke, Thomas Long, Francis Swaine, Henry Speering, James Boyd, Peter Fralley, Casper Shaffner, Jr., John Bowman, William Brown, George

Smith, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Bonnett, James Montgomery, John Minor, John Hamilton and Nathaniel Irish.

"Agreed unanimously, That Charles Thompson be the President of the meeting. Whereupon Charles Thompson was accordingly conducted to the chair.

"He informed the meeting that, according to the act in that case made and provided, he had given to the Governor due notice, that he was at the Seat of Government and ready to perform the duties of an Elector. And

"The Electors present informed the meeting, that they had, each of them, given like notice to the Governor; that they were at the seat of Government and ready to perform the duties of Electors.

"Mr. Boyd informed the meeting, that he had been well assured that the state of the health of William Montgomery did not admit of his attendance, at this time at the seat of Government.

"On motion, Agreed unanimously that Timothy Matlack be appointed Secretary of this meeting.

"On motion, The act of Congress entitled, 'An act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President,' was read, and likewise the act of this commonwealth, entitled 'An act to direct the manner, time, and places of holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.' And also, the third section of Article the Second of the constitution of the United States.

"On motion, Agreed, That a committee of three, with the Secretary, be appointed to draw and prepare the forms required on the present occasion, and Ordered, That Mr. Fralley, Mr. Shaffner, and Mr. Boyd be a committee for the said purpose.

"On motion, Agreed, That this meeting do now adjourn, to meet again in the Senate Chamber, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

"Adjourned accordingly.

"Wednesday December 5th 1804. The Electors met according to adjournment. Present, Charles Thompson, Matthew Lawler, Robert McMuhlin, William Brooke, Thomas Long, Francis Swaine, Henry Speering, James Boyd, Peter Frailey, Casper Shaffner, Jr., John Bowman, William Brown, George Smith, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Bonnett, James Montgomery, John Minor, John Hamilton and Nathaniel Irish.

"Thomas McKean Thompson, Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented a message from the Governor, and the same was read as follows—viz: To the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania.

"Lancaster, December 5th, 1804.

"Gentlemen,

"The Secretary will deliver to you herewith, in pursuance of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, three lists of the names of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and a transcript of the notification made to me by the Secretary of the United States. I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

"THO. McKEAN.

"The Secretary having delivered the documents mentioned in the message, the same were read as follows, viz:

"Pennsylvania, SS.

"Thos. McKean.

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth; To all to whom these presents shall come, certifies & makes known, That the following named persons were duly elected and returned to be Electors of a President

and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years next ensuing the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Pennsylvania: That is to say: Charles Thompson, William Montgomery, Matthew Lawler, Robert McMullin, William Brooke, Thomas Long, Francis Swaine, Henry Speering, James Boyd, Peter Fralley, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Bonnett, James Montgomery, John Minor, John Hamilton and Nathaniel Irish.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

"By the Governor,

"T. Mc. THOMPSON,

"Secretary.

"By authority:

"By James Madison, Secretary of State, of the United States.

"Public notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed the 26th of March last, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President:"' That the amendment proposed during the last session of Congress to the Constitution of the United States, has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, to wit, by those of Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and has thereby become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States.

"Given under my hand, at the city

of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1804.

"JAMES MADISON.

"The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented triplicates of a certificate, which was read as follows, viz:

"Pennsylvania, SS.

"Thos. McKean.

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth, To all to whom these presents shall come certifies and makes known, That it has this day been certified to him, by the President of the joint meeting of the members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1804, Robert Montgomery, Esquire, was duly chosen an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, on the part of the State, in place of William Montgomery, Esquire, one of the Electors chosen by the people, but who did not attend the seat of government on the day next preceding the day of the meeting of the said Electors as is prescribed by the act of the Commonwealth, dated the 2nd day of February, 1802, entitled 'An act to direct the manner, time and place of holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.'

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

"By the Governor:

"T. Mc. THOMPSON,

"Secretary.

"The hour appointed by the law of this Commonwealth, for the Electors, on this day, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the constitution of the United States, being now come, and

Robert Montgomery having taken his seat, on motion agreed that Mr. Shaffner & Mr. Boyd be the Tellers. And thereupon, The Electors proceeded to choose, by ballot, a President and Vice President of the United States, and the votes of all the Electors being now taken, the votes for President were opened and severally read, by the President of the meeting; and on counting the votes, and the Tellers having compared their tallies, it appeared, that Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes. And the votes for Vice President being in like manner opened and read by the President, and the Tellers having compared their Tallies, it appeared, that George Clinton had twenty votes. Whereupon the President of this meeting declared, That Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes for President of the United States; and that George Clinton had twenty votes for Vice President of the United States.

"The Committee appointed, with the Secretary, to draw and prepare the form required on the present occasion, made report.

"The forms of three certificates of all the votes given by the Electors for President having been read and agreed to, and the blanks therein filled up with the name of Thomas Jefferson, and the number of votes for him given, being that of the whole number of Electors, was again read and agreed to, as follows; to wit, We, the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, duly elected and appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania for that purpose, by the people thereof, having met at the State house in the borough of Lancaster, the seat of government of the said State, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four; in conformity to the provisions contained in the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania proceeded to



vote, by ballot, for a President of the United States, on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, whereupon, it appeared that Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes. In testimony whereof, We, the said Electors, have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year aforesaid.

"Like forms of three certificates of all the votes given by the Electors for Vice President of the United States, having been read and agreed to, and the name of George Clinton and the number of votes for him given, being the whole number of the Electors having been inserted in the several blanks thereof, the same were again read and agreed to. And thereupon, The said certificates, respectively, were signed and sealed by each of the Electors.

"The form of a certificate that the lists of all the votes of this State for President and Vice President are contained within the enclosure whereon the same is to be written, having been read and agreed to, is as follows, to wit: We, the Electors, duly elected on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, do certify that lists of all the votes of the said State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President are contained herein.

"On motion, the Electors proceeded to vote by ballot, for a person to take charge of and to deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January next, one of the certificates and other enclosures, directed to the said President (Francis Swaine and Robert McMullin having been put in nomination for that trust), and the votes having been taken, and opened and read, by the President, it appeared, That Robert McMullin had twelve votes, and that Francis Swaine had six votes. Whereupon it was declared by the President, that Robert McMullin

was chosen and duly appointed to the said trust.

"A certificate of the aforesaid appointment, having been read, was agreed to, and the same was signed by each of the Electors and delivered to the said Robert McMullin.

"On motion, Agreed, That Casper Shaffner, Jr., be appointed to 'forthwith forward, by the Post Office, to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government,' one of the certificates of the election and other enclosures: And that Matthew Lawler, Esq., be appointed to deliver to the district judge the other certificate thereof.

"The certificate of all the votes given for President, the certificate of all the votes given for Vice President, with the certificate of the names of the Electors chosen by the people, and the certificate of the names of the Elector chosen by the joint meeting of the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, each under the Great Seal of the State annexed to the first mentioned certificates, were together sealed up, and the endorsement directed by the Constitution of the United States, being thereon written, and signed by each of the Electors, the same was directed to 'The President of the Senate of the United States, City of Washington, by Robert McMullin, Esquire, and by the President of the meeting delivered to the said Robert McMullin, to be, by him, delivered to the President of the United States, at the Seat of Government, before the first day of January, next ensuing.' And one other of each like certificates were together sealed up and like endorsement thereon written and signed, as aforesaid, and directed to 'The President of the Senate of the United States, City of Washington, by the Post-Office,' was, by the President of the meeting, delivered to Casper Shaffner, Jr., to be, by him, forthwith

forwarded, by the Post-Office, to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of government. And one other of each like certificates were together sealed up, and like endorsement thereon written and signed as aforesaid, and directed to 'The Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, District Judge, By Matthew Lawler, Esquire,' was delivered to the said Matthew Lawler, to be, by him, delivered to the said District Judge.

"Orders on the State Treasurer were drawn in favor of the Electors respectively, for the amount of 'the daily pay' to them severally due 'when travelling to, remaining at, and returning from the place of meeting;' to wit:

"In favor of

"Matthew Lawler for twenty-four dollars.

"Robert McMullin for twenty-seven dollars.

"William Brooke for twenty-four dollars.

"Thomas Long for thirty-three dollars.

"Francis Swaine for thirty dollars.

"Henry Speering for thirty-three dollars.

"James Boyd for fifteen dollars.

"Peter Fralley for eighteen dollars.

"Casper Shaffner, Jr., for six dollars.

"John Bowman for twenty-four dollars.

"William Brown for thirty-six dollars.

"George Smith for forty-five dollars.

"Jacob Hostetter for eighteen dollars.

"Jacob Bonnett for fifty-one dollars.

"James Montgomery for seventy-five dollars.

"John Minor for seventy-eight dollars.

"John Hamilton for seventy-eight dollars.

"Nathaniel Irish for eighty-four dollars.

"Robert Montgomery for eighteen dollars.

"On motion, Agreed, That Mr. Shaffner and Mr. Bonnett be a committee to inspect the minutes of this meeting, and Ordered, That, after the inspection of the committee, the Secretary do deposit the minutes, together with such documents as may be connected therewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"On motion, resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to ye President, for his able and upright conduct in the chair, and the same was presented to him accordingly.

"On motion, resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Secretary for the services rendered by him during this meeting.

"The Electors having performed the duty required of them by the constitution and the laws of the United States, and by the laws of Pennsylvania, They retired.

"T. MATLACK,
"Secretary.

"According to the direction of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, the certificates of the election of President and Vice President of the United States committed to me, were by me delivered at the Post Office, in the borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the fifth day of December, 1804, where the same was marked with the postmark of that day, and was in my presence put into the mail.

"CASPER SHAFFNER, JR.

"Note. With the foregoing proceedings, there are deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the tickets given by the Electors, and also, the Tally lists; and likewise the original receipts given by Mr. McMullin and Mr. Lawler, of which the following are copies, to wit:

"Received the fifth day of December, 1804, of the Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, duly elected and appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, for that purpose, by the people thereof, Lists of all the votes of the said State, given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, to be, by me, delivered to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of Government, before the first Wednesday in January next. Witness my hand, at Lancaster, the day and year first above written.

"ROBERT McMULLIN.

"Received this fifth day of December, 1804, of the Electors of a President of the United States, duly elected and appointed on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, for that purpose, by the people thereof, Lists of all the votes given for President and of all the votes given for Vice President, to be, by me, forthwith delivered to the Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, District Judge, residing within the State of Pennsylvania. Witness my hand, at Lancaster, the day and year aforesaid.

"MATTHEW LAWLER.

"To Thomas McKean Thompson, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"Sir, Pursuant to the directions of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, I have the honor to present to you, to be deposited in your office, the minutes of their proceedings; the same having been according to their orders, inspected by their committee. I have the honor to be, with much respect, Your most obedient servant.

T. MATLACK,

"Secretary.

"Received of Timothy Matlack, Secretary of the meeting of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, The minutes of the proceedings of that meeting, together with the

tickets and tally lists, Lancaster, Decr. 10, 1804. And also two receipts—the one signed by Robert McMullin and the other by Matthew Lawler. Sec'y's. Office, at Lancaster.

"T. Mc. THOMPSON,
"Secretary."

The theory of our Republican form of Government is that, as the people are the source of all power and authority, to them belongs the selection of those who are to be placed in the direction and control of public affairs. At the same time full recognition is given to the idea that while this authority and power is lodged in the people, the latter must exercise them primarily in their collective capacity. To simplify things and bring them into more manageable form, they have of their own free will selected, from time to time, certain persons from among their own number, into whose hands they place, for stated periods, the management of their political affairs, but under such restrictions and limited powers as will prevent abuses in the exercise thereof, and as will also enable them to re-assume that delegated authority in case its exercise has been unsatisfactory, dangerous or no longer meets with their approval. In brief, having the right of suffrage, they exercise it in the selection of their temporary rulers and other officials through the instrumentality of the ballot.

Hence we have our elections at stated periods, when we vote for Governors, Judges and numerous minor officials, the one receiving the largest number of ballots being declared elected—unless some shrewd political adversary, manager or clique manages to have him counted out, as sometimes happens. But, strange to say, that while we pursue this method of voting directly and by name for most of the

men into whose hands we place our State and municipal affairs, we fail to pursue that plan when it comes to the selection of a man for the most exalted position in the nation. You hear men say they voted or intended to vote for a certain man for President, but they never do. The names of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States never appear on the voted ballots. Instead, they vote for certain other men, whose names are thereon, and to these latter they delegate the right of actually electing the President of the Republic.

To the average person the reason for this anomaly is not clear, because there does not appear to be a sufficient cause for this departure from the ordinary way of selecting public officials. By this method it is actually possible that the candidate who is clearly the choice of the largest number of voters may be defeated by one who has fewer. Few questions came up before the Constitutional Convention, which met in 1787 and framed that splendid piece of political wisdom, the Constitution of the United States, that required more time and consideration for their satisfactory adjustment. It was called up again and again, was discussed with great earnestness and ability, and then put aside in the hope that further thought and study might evolve a satisfactory plan. All the reasons for adopting the plan finally agreed upon may not be known to us to-day, but the chief one, and it sounds strangely in our ears at this time, was that there were men in that Convention, and they were among the ablest (Adams and Hamilton were among them), who had a profound distrust of the common people—of the uneducated masses. They were willing the individual States should intrust to their people the privilege of voting direct for State officials, but the exalted office of Chief Magis-

trate of the new nation might not be dealt with in that way. The Convention, therefore, endeavored to find another way, even though it should be a roundabout one, of selecting the President. There were other reasons, no doubt, but the fact remains that few questions more perplexed those eminent men who framed our fundamental law, intended to endure for ages, than this one of how the Chief Magistrate of the nation should be voted for and elected.

When this question came up in the Constitutional Convention, almost every one of the twelve States represented had a plan of its own, and there was a wide divergence between them; and there were, besides, plans proposed by individual members. The scheme of Virginia had precedence in the matter of time, and was first considered. It held that the executive official of the proposed Federation should be elected by the National Legislature, or Congress. The question came up for debate on June 2, 1787. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the election of the Executive by electors, who should be chosen by the qualified voters in the districts into which the States were divided; and that the electors so chosen should then meet to make a final election, they being themselves ineligible to the office. Only two States supported this proposition, Pennsylvania and Maryland, while eight States voted for the Virginia plan.

In the further debate which followed, Mr. Wilson strongly urged that some plan of election by the people was desirable, just as Governors of States were elected. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, proposed that the selection be made by the Governors of the several States. This plan was rejected, not a single State voting for it. The question was then laid over for the time being.

On July 17 its discussion was resumed by the Convention, when Mr. Morris took the ground that if the Executive was elected by the National Legislature he would be the mere creature of that body. His election would be "the work of intrigue, of cabal, and of faction; it would be like the election of a Pope by a conclave of cardinals; real merit would rarely be the title to the appointment." Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, thought "the sense of the nation would be better expressed by the Legislature than by the people at large, who would be apt to vote for a man from their own State." Pinckney, of South Carolina; Mason, of Virginia, and Williamson, of North Carolina, believed it would be as wise "to refer a trial of colors to a blind man as this election to the people." The plan of Mr. Morris was defeated, nine States voting against the Pennsylvanian's plan. Then Mr. Martin, of Maryland, moved the election be made by electors, chosen by the State Legislatures. Only two States were in favor of that plan. At this point the question was again put aside for further deliberation and discussion.

It was resumed on July 19. Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, favored the plan of electors to be chosen by the State. Mr. Madison, of Virginia, thought there was as much, if not more, reason "why the Executive should be independent of the National Legislature than the Judiciary should be."

Mr. Gerry favored electors chosen by the State Executives. By that plan "the people of the States would then choose the first branch, the Legislatures of the States the second branch of the National Legislature, and the Executives of the States the National Executive."

A motion to reconsider the entire question and begin de novo was then made and unanimously carried. Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, then moved

the election should be made by electors to be appointed by the State Legislatures. The motion to appoint through electors carried, six States being in favor and three against, with Massachusetts divided. The clause to appoint them by State Legislatures received eight votes, with Virginia and South Carolina against. A motion made by Mr. Gerry to allot from one to three electors to the States, according to their importance, was adopted by a vote of six States to four, but later this ratio was changed.

A reconsideration of the question of providing for electors was again had, and again there was a protracted debate. It appeared to disintegrate rather than consolidate the opinions of the members. Mr. Williamson went back to the plan of their election by the National Legislature, coupled with ineligibility for a second term. He said, "It was pretty certain that we should at some time or other have a king; but he would omit no precaution to postpone the event as long as possible." Mr. Wilson suggested his election by fifteen electors, chosen by lot from members of the National Legislature, to retire immediately for the election, to avoid intrigue, and not to separate until an election had been made. At the same time, he believed an election by the direct vote of the people was preferable. Mr. Madison laughed at the election of a President by "a lottery." He further observed "there were objections to every mode that had been, or perhaps could be, proposed, and came to the conclusion that the only safe alternatives were an election by the people or by electors chosen by the people." Dickinson argued that the election by the people was "the best and purest source."

Wearied by the prolonged debate, and seemingly despairing of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion by the

present method, it was finally agreed to refer the question to the Committee on Detail. That committee reported in due time. It recommended the Executive should have the title of "the President of the United States." The old question of Presidential electors was debated anew, and failed through a tie vote, four to four, with two divided and one absent. It was again referred to a committee, this time composed of eleven members, which reported a plan that tended to consolidate the conflicting opinions. Briefly stated, it was as follows:

"That the method of choice should be through electors specially chosen for that purpose in such a manner as the State Legislatures might direct, as many in each State as there were federal Senators and Representatives; these electors to meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, one of them at least not a citizen of the same State with themselves. The candidate having the greatest number of votes was to be President; the one having the next highest number to be Vice President; but a majority of all the votes given was required in both cases. If there were two having the same majority, the House of Representatives, voting by States, was to determine who should be President. If no one had a majority, the House of Representatives, voting also by States, was to choose a President from among the five highest candidates; the one not chosen President who had the highest number of votes to be Vice President, or, in the case of a tie, the Senate to choose between the two. In case the election devolved on Congress, two-thirds of the States must be present to constitute a quorum." (See Hildreth's *Hist. of the United States. First Series: Vol. III., pp. 520-521.*)

In 1803, the XII. amendment to the Constitution was passed. This amend-

ment deals exclusively with the manner in which the Presidential Electors shall execute the duties of their office. It superseded that clause adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and reads as follows:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice President shall act as

President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

The election of 1804, the one with which the returns before us deal, was the first held under the new amendment to the Constitution, and the fifth since the adoption of the latter. We consequently find, in accordance with its provisions, candidates for the Vice Presidency brought forward for the first time. Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton were the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President, while Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King were the Federalist candidates. Jefferson and Clinton each received 162 of the electoral votes, while Pinckney and King got only 14. Seventeen States voted at this election.

Minutes of the June Meeting.

Lancaster, June 7, 1901.

The June meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this afternoon on the third floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building.

In the absence of President Steinman, Dr. J. W. Houston took the chair and called the meeting to order. The roll of officers was called and, on motion, the reading of the minutes of the May meeting was dispensed with.

George B. Willson, Frank B. Brene-man and Jas. D. Law were elected to membership.

The Librarian reported numerous donations to the Society, one being some forty volumes of valuable, bound newspaper files, of various periods, and many books of various kinds, together with maps, etc., by Samuel Evans, Esq. A number more by other persons, among them a French almanac of 1809, the Oriflamme for 1901, and others. There are now enough books to fill the newly-purchased bookcase. The thanks of the Society were extended to the liberal donors.

Reports were received from various committees, one concerning the incorporation of the Society, which will speedily be accomplished, all the needed preliminary steps having been taken. The reports were received and the committee on bookcase discharged.

The paper of the day was on a copy of a recently found return of the Electoral Board of Pennsylvania for the Presidential election of 1804, held in Lancaster, in December of that year, Lancaster being at that time the Capital of the State. This document is very full, minutely detailing all the proceedings of the Board of Electors.

It was prepared by F. R. Diffenderffer and read by S. M. Sener, Esq. It, along with the charter, etc., was ordered to be printed.

Among the donations was a huge iron key of the old jail on Prince street, given by William Y. Haldy. The Society now has two keys to the old jail, and one of the large locks formerly on that building.

There was the usual discussion over the paper read and various other matters of interest. The attendance was good. This is the last meeting of the Society until September, it being the custom to hold no regular meetings during July and August.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

CHARTER OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose names are subscribed to this charter or certificate of incorporation, have associated ourselves together for the purposes and upon the terms and by the name herein stated, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the several supplements thereto, We do therefore certify that :

1. The name of the corporation is the "Lancaster County Historical Society."

2. The purposes for which this corporation is formed are to promote the discovery, collection, preservation and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to Lancaster City and County, the collection and preservation of books, newspapers, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, engravings, manuscripts, letters, journals and any or all materials which may establish or illustrate such history, the growth and progress of population, wealth, education, agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce in this City and County.

3. The business of the corporation is to be transacted in the City of Lancaster.

4. The corporation shall have perpetual succession by its corporate name.

5. There is no capital stock, nor are there any shares of stock. The names and residences of the subscribers appear by their signatures hereunto.

6. The corporation is to be managed by an Executive Committee of seventeen, including a president, two vice-presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and librarian, and the names and residences of those who are chosen members for the first year are as follows :

GEORGE STEINMAN, President.....	Lancaster, Pa.
SAMUEL EVANS, Vice-president.....	Columbia, "
REV. DR. J. H. DUBBS, Vice-president.....	Lancaster, "
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Secretary.....	Lancaster, "
S. M. SENER, Librarian.....	Lancaster, "
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK, Corresponding Sec'y...	Lancaster, "
DR. J. W. HOUSTON, Treasurer.....	Lancaster, "

W. U. HENSEL, Chairman.....Lancaster, Pa.
 R. M. Rolly, Member.....Lancaster, "
 G. F. K. ERISMAN, Member.....Lancaster, "
 MRS. S. B. CARPENTER, Member.....Lancaster, "
 REV. J. W. HASSLER, Member.....Lancaster, "
 MONROE B. HIRSH, Member.....Lancaster, "
 REV. D. W. GERHARD, Member.....Lancaster, "
 W. A. HEITSHU, Member.....Lancaster, "
 S. P. EBY, Member.....Lancaster, "
 H. E. STEINMETZ, Member.....Lititz, "

7. The corporation has no capital stock. Fees for membership and annual dues from members will be assessed as the corporation by its by-laws may determine, which fees and dues will be applied to promoting the purposes for which the corporation is formed.

Witness our hands and seals, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1901.

GEORGE STEINMAN, [SEAL].
 F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, [SEAL].
 J. W. HOUSTON, [SEAL].
 S. M. SENER, [SEAL].
 W. U. HENSEL, [SEAL].

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
 COUNTY OF LANCASTER } ss.

Before me, the Recorder of Deeds, in and for the County aforesaid, personally came George Steinman, F. R. Diffenderffer, J. W. Houston, S. M. Sener and W. U. Hensel, who, in due form of law acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their act and deed for the purposes therein specified.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 12th day of June, A. D. 1901.

B. S. McLANE, { OFFICIAL }
 Deputy Recorder. { SEAL }

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
 COUNTY OF LANCASTER } ss.

Personally appeared before me this 12th day of June, A. D. 1901, George Steinman, W. U. Hensel, F. R. Diffenderffer, S. M. Sener and J. W. Houston, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the statements contained in the foregoing instrument are true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day
 and year aforesaid.

B. S. McLANE,
 Deputy Recorder.

{ GEORGE STEINMAN,
 W. U. HENSEL,
 F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
 S. M. SENER,
 J. W. HOUSTON. }

DECREE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF LANCASTER } ss.

And now, June 17th, A. D. 1901, the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation having been duly acknowledged before the Recorder of Deeds of Lancaster County, and the same duly certified under the hand and official seal of the said Recorder of Deeds, and having been duly presented to me, the undersigned, a law judge of the said county, accompanied by a proof of the publication of the notice of such application, I certify that I have perused and examined said instrument, and that I find the same in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class specified in the second section of the Act of Assembly approved the twenty-ninth day of April, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and that the same appears lawful and not injurious to the community. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Charter be and the same is hereby approved, and, upon the recording of said Charter and order, the subscribers thereto and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Lancaster County Historical Society" for the purpose and upon the terms therein stated.

Attest
JOHN GROSH, *Prothonotary*.

J. B. LIVINGSTON, P. J.



CERTIFICATE OF RECORD.

LANCASTER COUNTY, ss :

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for the city and county of Lancaster, in Charter Book, No. 2, page 180, etc. Witness my hand and seal of office this 20th day of June, A. D. 1901.

CHAS. B. KELLER,
Recorder.



AN ACT

To encourage county historical societies.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the commissioners' board of the respective counties of this Commonwealth may, in its discretion, pay out of the county funds not otherwise appropriated, and upon proper voucher being given, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars annually, to the historical society of said county, to assist in paying the running expenses thereof.

Section 2. In order to entitle the said historical society to the said appropriation, the following conditions shall have been first complied with: The money shall be paid to the oldest society in each county, if there be more than one; it shall have been organized at least three years; incorporated by the proper authority, and have an active membership of one hundred persons, each of whom shall have paid into the treasury of said society a membership fee of at least two dollars for the support of the same: And provided further, That no appropriation under this act shall be renewed until vouchers shall be first filed with the board of county commissioners, showing that the appropriation for the prior year shall have been expended for the purpose designated by this act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that to entitle said society to receive said appropriation it shall hold at least two public meetings yearly, whereat papers shall be read or discussions held on historic subjects; that it shall have established a museum, wherein shall be deposited curios and other objects of interest relating to the history of county or State, and shall have adopted a constitution and code of by-laws, and elected proper officers to conduct its business.

Approved—The 21st day of May, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No. 182.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS TO JUNE 1, 1901.

ACTING MEMBERS, 109 ; EXCHANGE LIST, 21 ; TOTAL, 130.

THOMAS B. COCHRAN, Esq.....	Lancaster, Pa.
JAMES LAW.....	Lancaster, Pa.
F. H. BRENNEMAN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
S. H. RANCK.....	Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md.
H. M. WEAVER.....	Mansfield, Ohio.
M. T. GARVIN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
HON. AMOS H. MYLIN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
MRS. AMOS H. MYLIN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
H. W. GIBSON.....	Lancaster, Pa.
MRS. ARTHUR BOARDMAN.....	Lancaster, Pa.
J. HARRY HIBSHMAN.....	Ephrata, Pa.
GEORGE W. DIETRICH.....	3040 14th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
GEORGE B. WILLSON.....	Lancaster, Pa.

EXCHANGE LIST.

Rev. P. C. Croll (Penn's German Mag.).....	Lebanon, Pa.
Congressional Library.....	Washington, D. C.
Linden Hall Echo, care of Rev. C. D. Kreider.....	Lititz, Pa.
P. R. R. Men's News, care of P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., 41st and Westminster Ave.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin & Marshall College Library..	Lancaster, Pa.

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